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CLARESHOLM REVIEW

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MEMBERS OF PARTY MAKE PLANS FOR FUTURE

By H. F. G.

Whether the life of the Borden Government is extended by consent of Parliament or not the fact remains that many leading members of the party and prominent participators in its blessings can see its finish and are making provision for the future.

Months ago the Hon. Louis Phillippe Pelletier saw the storm coming, and weather-wise compass boxer that he is, made a good run for port. He is now in safe harbor as a High Court Judge in Quebec, whither the Hon Mr. Coderre, once Secretary of State, followed him. Mr. Coderre, although not a blazing light in debate or counsel was known among his political friends as a man of cautious and sound judgement. In accepting a Judgeship before the Borden Government had lost its power to give one to him, he displayed both these qualities in a high degree. Some persons might have stuck around until the house fell on them. Not so Messrs. Pelletier and Coderre,—like the gentlemen in La Mascotte they realized that now was the time for disappearing.

The latest recruit to the sauve-qui-peut movement is Dr. Thomas Sproule, M. P., who gave up the Speakership of the Commons a year before the effluxion of time demaned it. Speaker Sproule didn't wait for time to efflux. On the contrary he took time by the forelock and landed in the Senate. This haste on Sproule's part is very significant. A year ago he was waving back suggestions that he shift to the Senate and give young Mr. Sevigny a chance, also young Mr. Rhodes who would probably be Deputy Speaker vice Sevigny promoted. Dr. Sproule pooh-poohed and pish-tushed and would have nothing to do with any such proposals, although such proposals were submited daily, because it was felt that a teetotal Speaker was no help to the social traditions of the Party of Good Sports. But Dr. Sproule didn't see it that way. He was firm in the right and continued to keep the official hospitality of the Dominion of Canada on a sarsafacilea footing.

However, that was a year ago and in the interval Dr. Sproule underwent a change of heart. Although he would have preferred to carry on the battle of prohibition in the more conspicuous and lucrative position of Speaker he had begun to realize that the Senate offered a favorable field for this work, and that the emolument was comfortable and the dignity suitable to his old age. In short, the Doctor saw signs in the sky which convinced him that $2,800 a year for life—and how long those dear old Senators do live—was better than no bread. The Doctor had served his country for over thirty years and as he had no desire to quit serving at this late date he simply walked across to the Senate whose main virtue for tired statesmen is it scomparitive permanence. Governments come and governments go but the senate goes on forever. Premiers and Cabinets and political parties may be forced to step out but that is no reason why a Sovereign Grand Master of the Orange Order should do so.' Death will find the good East Grey doctor doing his duty at the ramparts.

Another sign of panic at the Capital is the exculpatory campaign of the Hon. Pierre Blondin, in Ontario. Some years ago in the heat of a Nationalist campaign, Mr. Blondin made certain remarks to a Quebec audience about shooting holes in the Union Jack to obtain liberty, an historical allusion which has frequently been interpreted since to his disadvantage. Mr. Blondin is now busy talking the smell off that sentiment by exhaling a new fragrance of patriotism towards the present efforts of the British Empire in the great war, drawing a herring as it were, across his old trail. Mr. Blondin is now engaged in telling his various Canadian Clubs that Canada is in this war because she wants to be, which is the solemn truth but doesn't go far enough, the cause reason being that we want to save our own skins and to do that we find it necessary to guard our shores by sending soldiers to Europe which is our military frontier until all danger of becoming a German colony has disappeared. Mr. Blondin's compassion is admirable, though belated. If the Government will follow it up by sending Henri Bourassa on a similar penitential pilgrimage, Ontario might listen. It would be an interesting sight, Mr. Bourassi beating his breast and saying "Peccari," and there is no reason why the Government which used him once as an ally in New Ontario shouldn't use him again, the need being great.

With nothing but trouble to meet there is naturally a great deal of quarreling among the members of the Cabinet, honorable gentlemen blaming the other—passing the buck as the game is called. One group looks forward to making a khaki hero of Major General Sir Sam and the other group does it—which makes a delicate situation to say the least of it.

To give him credit Sam is willing enough but is unable to overcome the objections of his critics who contend that he is not nearly as big as he thinks he is. This, of course, is a moot question although the Hon. Bob Rogers has no doubts on the subject whatever. Bob doesn't like Sam, and Sam doesnt like Bob, and there you are. The basis of this mutual dislike is the sudden emergence of the Minister of Militia as head of the greatest spending Department in Canada, temporarily perhaps, but long enough to direct attention from the Minister of Public Works who has hitherto enjoyed that honor. The sympathy of the average Conservative is with the Hon. Bob, who has dispensed favors right along, but it cannot be disputed Sir Sam enjoys a tremendous popularity right now for the gifts it is supposedly in his power to influence or bestow. Contracts and honorary colonelcies and things like that, but mostly contracts.

The chances are that the Hon. Bob will be found at the old shop some considerable time after Sir Sam has wound up his war business, but meanwhile this Sam Hughes boom is probably responsible for the stones that are being flung at the the Hon. Bob as 'no asset' to his party.

Brushing aside the Manitoba disaster whose moral effect would have been discounted by a general election if the Hon. Bob's advice had been taken a year ago, it is hard to see where Sir Sam excels the Hon. Bob as an asset. Sir Sam is the creature of accident. The Hon. Bob is a steady worker. Sam never opens his mouth but he puts his foot in it; Bob says nothing but saws wood. Bob has a great deal of human nature and is a good fixer, whereas Sam considers it a complete answer to call a man a damphool. The palm for methods is Bob's' but the glory of the moment is Sam's. The Major General is universally accounted an honest man because he is so rude about it. It would cause no surprise in official circles if the Hon. Bob threw the whole thing up in disgust and accepted the High Commissionership in London which he would operate with his customary briskness.

Speaking of High Commissionerships. Another sign of the times is Sir Richard McBride who becomes Agent General for British Columbia in England. Sir Richard has been sentenced to London for the remainder of his natural life and finds it not hard to take. Sir Richard has the wisdom of the rat—he knows when to quit. If he had stuck around Victoria a few months longer an indignant electorate would have had that highly ornate silver-grey scalp of his.

KEEP ADVERTISING

One step won't take you very far,
You've got to keep on walking,
One word won't tell folks who you are,
You've got to keep on talking.
One inch won't make you very tall,
You've got to keep on growing,
One little ad won't do at all,
You've got to keep them going.

AFTER THE WAR

After the war—I hear men ask—What then?
As though this rock-ribbed world, sculptered with fire,
And bastioned deep in the ethereal plan,
Can never be its morning self again
Because of this brief madness, man with man;
As though the laughing elements should tire,
The very reason in this order reel,
As though indeed yon ghostly golden wheel
Of stars should cease from turning, or the moon
Befriend the night no more, or the wild rose
Forget the world, and June be no more June.

How many wars and long-forgotten woes
Unnumbered, nameless, made a like despair
In hearts long stilled; how many suns have set
On burning cities blackening the air,—
Yet dawn came dreaming back, her lashes wet
With dew, and daisies in her innocent hair.

Nor shall for this, the soul's ascension pause,
Nor the sure evolution of the laws
That out of foulness lift the flower to sun,
And out of fury forge the evening star.

Deem not Love's building of the world undone—
Far Love's beginning was, her end is far;
By paths of fire and blood her feet must climb,
Seeking a loveliness she scarcely knows,
Whose meaning is beyond the reach of Time.

—Richard Le Gallienne.

The Prime Minister And Machine Guns

After the very definite, almost emphatic statement of the Prime Minister, at St. John, N. B., on October 20 no further money should be diverted from the Patriotic Fund by well meaning but rather thoughtless people who claim that the equipment of Canadian Forces is sufficient. Sir Robert has made it very plain that the Government is fully prepared to make every necessary provision for guns, munitions and equipments and he appeals to the generosity of the public only on behalf of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Red Cross Society and sister associations. We quote below an extract from the speech in question:—

"Regarding machine guns, we realized early in War the necessity of an abundant supply, and orders have been given from time to time for a very large number. Those ordered during the first twelve months of the War are now being rapidly delivered, and they are more than sufficient to equip two full Army corps up to the highest standard of the enemy's forces. During the past summer the provision of machine guns became a matter of vital interest to the Canadian people, as reports through the press emphasized the necessity that our forces should be adequately supplied with all the machine guns that could be utilized. Patriotic individuals offered to contribute large sums for this distinctive purpose. The Government of Ontario made a similar patriotic proposal, and throughout the country various communities generously subscribed to funds for this object. During my absence in Great Britian my colleagues endeavored to make it clear to the people that an ample supply of machine guns had been ordered and that these would be paid out of the Canadian Treasury. The Treasury of Canada ought properly to bear all the cost of equipping and maintaining our forces in the field, and that has been our policy. Nevertheless, the spirit and impulse which prompted our people could be stayed, and, indeed, any to stay it would have been misunderstood. Up to date the sums thus received by the Government amount to $178,327.95.

"In dealing with other needs which will certainly arise, the Government will not fail to remember that these generous and free-will contributions have been made. And in all your splendid generosity, do not forget the Patriotic Fund and the Canadian Red Cross Society. They have done a great work, but they have a still greater work to do. Appeals which assuredly will not fall on deaf ears must be made in the early future See that the response is generous and ample. When you are making provision the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Canadian War Contigent Association and other like patriotic organizations, you may be assured that the Government will not fail to make every necessary provision for guns, munitions and equipments."

Favor and Protect Your Town

As towns people we should favor our town above every other as the growth and development of it is what will enhance the value of all property both in and about it: Then buy your dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, etc., at home; have your blacksmithing, your shoemaking, and your printing done at home; patronize home in every instance you can. The success of our merchants and mechanics means new business houses and residences, additional demands for labor of various kinds. To the farmer a first class town affords a better market for his grain, a better trading point, and such a town is bound to increase the value of his land. Unquestionably "in union there is strength." Let us protect our town.

DAWSON---HASLAM

The marriage of Miss Ethel Rose Haslam and Mr. Sydney A. Dawson, manager the Dominion Bank at High River, was solemnized yesterday at the home of the bride's brother, H. O. Haslam, barrister. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Wm. McNichol M. A., of St. Andrews church. After refreshments were served Mr. and Mrs. Dawson left on the 6:20 train.

Miss Haslam is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Haslam, of Springfield, Prince Edward Island.

Jno. Lewis returned on Tuesday, after spending a few days in Calgary.

A LETTER FROM THE FRONT

The following interesting letter was received last week by A. E. McAlister from Ed. T. Gray, written on December 3, 1915, somewhere in France.

Dear Alf:—

Your last letter received about a a month ago. You will see by this address that I am not where I was when that letter was written. I have been out here for more than two months now and am still at the same old job. I have seen all the old boys except Franklin and he, of course, has cashed in. They are all looking pretty well. Sammy Bryan has grown moustache that anyone might envy and he looks out at you over the top of it as if he had a good reason to be proud of himself, which I daresay he has. Anyway he is just the same old Sammy. Cummings and Munro were in camp when I was there. I saw Dud long enough to shake hands with him and have a word or two. Later I saw Cummings and Dud as they rode past, where I was with the truck, but I didn't have a chance to talk to them. Although I expect to have a chance to visit with them again, perhaps on Sunday next. Bill Prichard is the same as usual, also. I had supper with them the last time and maybe you think we didn't chew the rag about things in general and old times in particular. Our surroundings were not the same as they were the night we sat on the platform in the Claresholm Opera House and listened to all those fine speeches. I don't believe there is one of us who wouldn't do the same thing over again if we had a chance. I know I would for one and Sam and Bill are with me. As for the others, I am sure they feel much as we do. And Franklin, poor fellow, has gone where the Germans won't trouble anyone.

I received a Claresholm Review a few days ago and the first thing I saw was that two of the boys had been killed and one wounded, and, strange to say, that was the first I had heard of it, although I am almost amongst them, I didn't know it. I, of course have heard how it happened since that I got another paper today. I haven't read very much of it yet except the locals and the Honor Roll. I was quite a surprise to me to see so many from Claresholm District and yet I know of some who are not on the list. There is a fellow by the name of Price, here from Claresholm, and another by the name of Powell, Stanley Carey knows him well. And you know Dug Wilson, who used to be around the Economy Barn, he used to ride in the relay racing and riding competitions in Calgary and other places. He is in the Motor Transfer branch of the Army Service Corps, like myself.

I see from your letter you have been attending to business all right. Good luck to you old boy. They seem to have had quite a crop in the West last season. Well it was needed all right. And I see that the population is changing considerable.

My address is E. T. Gray, 32577, 1st Canadian Divisional Supply Column, M. T., France. This address is for newspapers. I have had a couple and believe me, I appreciated them. I must finish now. I shall enclose a photo card taken in England with my second in command, or my third rather, as my second is missing in this picture.

Yours sincerely,

E. T. GRAY.

Judicial Sale of Town Property

PURSUANT to the judgement and final Oader for Sale made in a certain action No. 6846 by the Master in Chambers, Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Calgary, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by Robert Gowdy, at the Council Chambers, in the town of Claresholm, in the Province of Alberta on Saturday, the 29th day of January A. D. 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and premises:

Lots 9 and 10, in Block 1, according to a plan of part of the Town of Claresholm, in the Province of Alberta, of record in the Land Titles Office for the South Alberta Land Registration District formerly as plan No. 4516 L, and now as plan No. 147-N., together with the buildings erected thereon.

The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserved bid which has been settled by the Court.

TERMS: Ten per cent, deposit at the time of sale, fifteen per cent within 90 days without interest, and the balance in three equal instalments payable 6, 9 and 12 months from the date of sale; the last three instalments to bear interest at 8 per cent per annum or at the option of the purchaser 10 per cent cash and the balance in 60 days from the date of sale without interest. All payments excepting initial deposit to be made to the Clerk of this Court at Calgary.

Further conditions of Sale will be read at the time of the sale or may be had from Messrs. Bernard, Bernard & Goodall of Cadogan Block, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitors for the plaintiffs.

Dated at Calgary, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1915.

Laurence J. Clarke,
Clerk of the Court.

Approved:—L. F. Clarry, (Signed)
Master in Chambers.

Supreme Court Sittings - 1916

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Appellate Division

Edmonton—Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April, and Third Tuesday in September.

Calgary—Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non Jury Causes

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Tuesday in January and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the Third Tuesday in September).

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes

Edmonton and Calgary—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in October.

Wetaskiwin—Third Tuesday in February and First Tuesday in October.

Red Deer—Fourth Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in September.

Stettler—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

Macleod—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October.

Lethbridge—Fifth Tuesday in February and Third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of all Civil Causes

Wetaskiwin—Second Tuesday in May and Fourth Tuesday in November.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

Stettler—Fourth Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in December.

Medicine Hat—Second Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

Macleod—Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

Lethbridge—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May and Third Third Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. Owen Fenwick,
Acting deputy Attorney General

Stanley Wyatt is moving into town for the winter, which means the married men's hockey team will be well supported.

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY — 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co. Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

CHAPTER XLVIII.

More From the Past

Tchigorsky was waiting. The room was pregnant with the perfume of Turkish cigarettes and coffee. Ralph handed a cup to his nephew.

"Drink that," he said. "You want something to keep you awake."

Geoffrey accepted the coffee gratefully. It had the desired effect. He felt the clouds lifting from his brain and the drowsy heaviness of limb leaving him.

"Are you coming with us?" he asked.

Ralph shook his head. There was a strange gleam on his face.

"I stay here," he said. "You are going to be busy, but I also have much to do. Don't be concerned for me. Blind as I am, I am capable of taking care of myself. I shall have a deal to tell you in the morning."

A minute or two later and the two conspirators slipped away. It struck Geoffrey as strange that they should not leave the house in the usual way; but Tchigorsky grimly explained that he much preferred using the ivy outside Ralph's window.

"Always be on the safe side," Tchigorsky muttered. "Come along."

Geoffrey followed. Where Tchigorsky could go he felt competent to follow. They reached the ground in safety and later were in the road. The moon had gone and it was intensely dark, but Geoffrey knew the way perfectly.

"Straight to Jessop's farm?" he asked.

"As far as the lawn," Tchigorsky replied. "It will be a good hour yet before we can venture to carry out our burglary. I can run no risks until I know that those two Asiatics are out of the way. What time is it?"

"About ten minutes to twelve."

Tchigorsky muttered that the time was not quite suitable for him. He drew a watch from his pocket; there was a stifled whirr of machinery, and the repeater's rapid pulse beat twelve with the silvery chime of a quarter after the hour.

"You are wrong," he said. "You see it is between a quarter and half-past twelve. We will lie on Jessop's lawn till one o'clock and then all will be safe."

They lay there waiting for the time to pass. The minutes seemed to be weighted. "Tell me some more of your Lassa adventures," Geoffrey asked.

"Very well," Tchigorsky replied. "Where did I leave off? Ah, we had just been tortured on that awful grill. And we had been offered our lives on condition that we consented to be hopeless idiots for the rest of our days.

"Well, we were not going to live in these circumstances, you may be sure. For the next few days we were left to our own resources in a dark dungeon with the huge rats and vermin for company. We were half starved into the bargain, and when we were brought into the light once more they naturally expected submission.

"But they didn't get it. They did not realize the stuff we were made of. And they had no idea we were armed. We had our revolvers and concealed in our pockets were some fifty rounds of ammunition. If the worst came to the worst we should not die without a struggle.

"Well, there was a huge palaver over us before the priests in the big temple, with Zara on her throne, and a fine impressive scene it was, or, at least, it would have been had we not been so interested as to our own immediate future. At any rate, it was a comfort to know that there were no more tortures for the present, for nothing of the kind was to be seen. We were going to die; we could read our sentence in the eyes of the priests long before the elaborate mummery was over.

"I tell you it seemed hard to perish like that just at the time when we had penetrated nearly all the secrets we had come in search of. And it was no less hard to know that if the princess had postponed her visit another week she would have been too late. By that time we should have left Lassa far behind.

"The trial or ceremony, or whatever you like to call it, came to an end at length, and then we were brought up to the throne of the princess. You know the woman, you have looked upon the beauty and fascination of her face; but you have no idea how different she was in the homes of her people. She looked a real queen, a queen from head to foot. We stood awed before her.

"'You have been offered terms and refused them,' she said. 'It is now too late.'

"'We could not trust you,' I replied boldly; we had nothing to gain by politeness. 'Better anything than the living death you offered us. And we can only die once.'

"The princess smiled in her blood-curdling way.

"'You do not know what you are talking about,' she said. 'Ah, you will find out when you come to walk the Black Valley!'

"She gave a sign and we were led away unbound. A quaint wailing music filled the air; the priests were singing our funeral song. I never fully appreciated the refined cruelty of reading the burial service to a criminal on his way to the scaffold till then. It makes me shudder to think of it even now.

"They led us out into the open air, still crooning that dirge. They brought us at length to the head of a great valley between huge towering mountains, as if the Alps had been sliced in two and a narrow passage made between them. At the head of this passage was a door let into the cliff and down through this door they thrust us. It was dark inside. For the first part of the way, till we reached the floor of the valley, we were to be accompanied by four priests, a delicate attention to prevent us from breaking our necks before we reached the bottom. But our guides did not mean us to perish so mercifully.

"'Listen to me,' Zara cried, 'listen for the last time. You are going into the Black Valley; of its horrors and dangers you know nothing as yet. But you will soon learn. Take comfort in the fact that there is an exit at the far end if you can find it. When you are out of the exit you are free. Thousands have walked this valley, and over their dry bones you will make your way. Out of these thousands one man escaped. Perhaps you will be as fortunate. Farewell!'

"The door clanged behind us, and we were alone with the priests. We could not see, we could only feel our way down those awful cliffs, where one false step would have smashed us to pieces. But the priests never hesitated. Down, down we went until we reached the bottom. There we could just see dimly.

"'You could guide us through?' I asked.

"One of the priests nodded. He could save us if he liked. Not that I was going to waste my breath by asking them. They were priests of a minor degree; there were thousands of them about the temple, all alike as peas in a pod. If these men failed to return they would never be missed. A desperate resolution came to me. In a few English whispered words I conveyed it to Ralph Ravenspur.

"We still had a priest on either side of us. At a given signal we produced our revolvers, and before the priests had the remotest idea what had happened two of them were dead on the ground, shot through the brain. When the thousand and one echoes died away we each had our man by the throat. What did we care if the plot was discovered or not! We were both desperate.

"'Listen, dog,' I cried. 'You have seen your comrades perish. If you would escape a similar death, you will bear us to safety. You shall walk ten paces in front, and if you try to evade us you die, for our weapons carry farther than you can run in the space of two minutes. Well, are you going to convey us to a place of safety, or shall we shoot you like the others?'"

Tchigorsky paused and pulled at his watch. He drew back the catch and the rapid little pulse beat one.

Then he rose to his feet.

"To be continued in our next," he said. "The time has come to act. Follow me and betray no surprise at anything you may see or hear."

"You can rely upon me," Geoffrey whispered. "Lead on."

CHAPTER XLIX.

Ralph Takes Charge

The troubled house had fallen asleep at last. They were all used to the swooping horrors; they could vividly recollect how one trouble after another had happened.

And it had been an eventful day. For the last few hours they had lived a fresh tragedy. True, the tragedy itself had been averted, but for some time there had been the agony of the real thing. The Ravenspurs, exhausted by the flood of emotion, had been glad of rest.

They were presumably asleep now, all but Ralph. Long after deep silence had fallen on the house he sat alone in the darkness. The glow of his pipe just touched his inscrutable features and a faint halo of light played about his grizzled head. A mouse nibbling behind the panels sounded clear as the crack of a pistol shot. The big stable clock boomed two.

Ralph laid aside his pipe and crept to the door. He opened it silently and passed out into the corridor. A cat would not have made less noise. Yet he moved swiftly and confidently, as one who has eyes to see familiar ground. He came at length to the room where Mrs. May was lying.

She had been made fairly comfortable. Her dress had been loosened at the throat, but she still wore the clothes in which she had been dressed at the time of her accident.

Later she would perhaps find it difficult to account for masquerading in the castle in that strange guise. That she would have some ingenious plea to put forward Ralph felt certain. But the dress was another matter. Ralph grinned to himself as he thought of it.

(To be Continued)

DANGER SIGNALS.

No engineer would be mad enough to run by the flag which signaled danger. What the danger was he might not understand, but he would take no chances. It is different with the average man or woman. They attempt constantly to run by the danger signals of nature and that attempt costs thousands of lives every year. When the appetite becomes irregular or entirely gives out, when sleep is troubled and broken, when there is a loss of flesh, when there is a constant feeling of dullness and languor, nature is hoisting the danger signal. The stomach and its allied organs are failing in their work and the body is losing the nutrition on which its strength depends.

Such a condition calls for the prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It is the world's proved blood purifier. It's not a secret remedy for its ingredients are printed on the wrapper. Start to take it to-day and before another day has passed, the impurities of the blood will begin to leave your body through the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, and in a few days you will know by your steadier nerves, firmer step, keener mind, brighter eyes and clearer skin that the bad blood is passing out and new, rich, pure blood is filling your arteries. The same good blood will cause pimples, acne, eczema and all skin eruptions to dry up and disappear. It's a tonic and body builder. Get it to-day in either liquid or tablet form or write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for free medical advice.

W. N. U. 1084

The Saskatchewan Yield

Wheat Crop This Year Greater Than Any Since 1901, Says Department

In a final report on the grain crop of Saskatchewan, the provincial department of agriculture states the average yield per acre is 25.2 bushels of wheat, 45.9 bushels of oats, 33.2 bushels of barley and 11.2 bushels of flax. In 1901 the wheat averaged 25.4 bushels to the acre, the only time the yield was greater than this year. Oats exceeded this year's yield in 1909.

Wheat—Acreage, 6,884,874 acres; average yield, 25.2 bushels; total yield, 173,723,775 bushels.

Oats—Acreage, 2,846,949 acres; average yield, 45.9 bushels; total yield, 130,910,048 bushels.

Barley—Acreage, 272,299 acres; average yield, 33.2 bushels; total yield, 9,043,813 bushels.

Flax—Acreage, 539,674 acres; average yield, 11.2 bushels; total yield, 6,060,499 bushels.

Land prepared for the 1915 crop, 10,543,796 acres.

Land prepared for the crop of 1916—New breaking, 729,553 acres; summerfallowing, 2,043,841 acres; fall plowing, 1,731,497 acres; total prepared for 1916 crop, 4,504,981 acres.

Electricity "Pinched" From Germans

For downright ingenuity and daring, the following incident, told by Captain C. W. Thrussell, of the Royal Irish Rifles, has few parallels:

"On one occasion our telephone linesman happened to find two live cables on the ground in the rear of our trenches. No one happened to know to whom they belonged or whence they came; rumor had it that the generating station was somewhere in the German lines. Without asking leave from the German authorities, our linesman promptly fitted wires and carried them to the battalion headquarters, the dressing station, officers' dugouts, etc. Lamps were found in the deserted houses of a village just behind, and for many weeks a first class electric installation was in full working order with power 'pinched' from Germany."

"The spirit of the navy remains unchanged whatever the dangers which confront it," writes Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, "I do not think I can describe it better than by quoting what was found by the censor in the letter of a young bluejacket:

"'Mother, it is sometimes very hot out here when the shells are dropping all about you and the submarines are hovering round, and you may strike a mine at any minute. At first I was a bit scared, but I remembered the words of the padre last Sunday, when he said. "Men, men, in times of trial and danger look upwards." I did look upwards, mother, and if there wasn't a blooming aeroplane dropping bombs on us!"

Sir Adam Beck, who is the chief of the remount department for the Canadian government, states that no more horses were being bought for a while at least. There are enough remounts in England, he said, to supply all the units and meet any wastage for some time to come.

TWO NERVOUS WOMEN

Made Well By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"I had a severe case of nervous prostration, with palpitation of the heart, constipation, headaches, dizziness, noise in my ears, timid, nervous, restless feelings and sleeplessness.

"I read in the paper where a young woman had been cured of the same troubles by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound so I threw away the medicines the doctor left me and began taking the Compound. Before I had taken half a bottle I was able to sit up and in a short time I was able to do all my work. Your medicine has proved itself able to do all you say it will and I have recommended it in every household I have visited."—Mrs. MARY JOHNSTON, 210 Siegel Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Another Bad Case.

Ephrata, Pa.—"About a year ago I was down with nervous prostration. I was pale and weak and would have hysteric spells, sick headaches and a bad pain under my shoulder-blade. I was under the care of different doctors but did not improve. I was so weak I could hardly stand long enough to do my dishes.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has made me well and happy and I have begun to gain in weight and my face looks healthy now."—Mrs. J. W. HORNBERGER, R. No. 3, Ephrata, Pa.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Planning for the Season's Work

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagradot White Wyandottes

At this time when we have rounded up the product of the season and know to a large extent the result of our efforts, no doubt many will ge giving considerable thought how to repeat in some cases and in others how to make desired improvement for the coming year. It is not too early to plan now and it may be that the value of doing this early may bring a considerable increased profit because the breeder was ready to meet all necessities and had his work planned so as to bring the best results before it was too late.

Without some future definite objective it always seems as though very little good result would be possible. Whether it is to win some show that the breeder has in mind or whether to produce something that will make better results possible in the matter of eggs or meat or to bring bigger profit in some way or other, it seems quite clear that unless some such ideal is ever in mind the routine that must be continuously followed when it is planned and worked out will kill the first interest and make the work so commonplace that it will be much neglected and poor results secured just as sure as grass is green.

When we hear of men arranging so that the growing chicks can be fed at 4.30 a.m., and of others giving an extra feed at 10 p.m., surely we can realize that such arrangements must be due to a great ambition to get results and the working out of a plan that will produce just a little better than the man who will not take every precaution that will be helpful in securing the most possible. Heavy milking cattle are probably fed considerably more than poor milkers, but in a great many dairies it has compelled the owners to insert an extra milking so as to take care of the high production of the cows. Left to their own sweet will these same animals would not produce half they do but the study of the very best producing methods have developed a routine that brings very much increased yearly returns. Many who have chickens could very much improve their returns by giving the matter just a little thought, planning the work along what they know positively to be better than they are now using and by sticking to sure producing methods have a season that would be full of profitable return and be a real satisfaction.

When a photographer develops a picture he can tell pretty well why it did not come up as it should and the experienced poultryman should be able to see in a general way what has been wrong with the results if he has the breeders before him and the finished product. Of course it is not always so, but so much may be indicated by what is available and that can be seen in the breeders and the product. If the birds have not grown well, it may be due to the breeding stock, the feeding, or the environment. All of these things may be readily determined if the breeder uses any sort of judgment and by planning now, doubtless a repetition of the same difficulty may be avoided.

There is one thing that all can settle as advisable and that is that only the very best birds for the purpose for which they are bred be retained and that any falling below the requirements be sold or disposed of. This may seem a very strict rule to follow, but anyone who has become accustomed to culling closely appreciates that only when that is done can the best progress be expected. In many dairies where the only requirements of the cows is that they produce a large amount of milk records are kept to see that all cows are keeping above the average. Any falling below an average that is set as essential is sold at once and another takes her place. In large manufacturing plants when everything is running full swing and all machinery going, the question arises if it is not serious loss of production to have poor workers using machines that might produce more with more skilled workers. High production then can only be secured by changing for better workers. It is just the same with the hens. Birds that cannot take their places should be removed for the others to bring the better results possible with them.

Improvement sometimes involves the introduction of some good blood from some reliable breeder. He also is working down his flock to the best working units for his next season's efforts and it pays well to secure what may be wanted as early as possible. It usually means a little better selection. If it is possible to give the breeder a good idea of what is needed in birds, he can do better for while a bird might be better perhaps than another one of the same breed, this bird might be the best breeder to use in another flock on account of his being strong in points where the other flock was lacking. Naturally when a breeder gets an order for a bird at a price he sends the best value he can for the price paid and if he only had a little information might have sent a more useful bird strong in his customer requirements. Every time the buyer takes the breeder fully into his confidence he should be the gainer by it for the breeder shipping birds as he does wants to please every buyer and he can do this better by sending just what the buyer needs than by any other method. His best advertising is in satisfying his customers.

Perhaps the objective may be some show that means the chicks must be got out earlier than they have the past years. Getting the breeders into first class condition so they can produce fertile hatchable eggs with lots of kick in them will be a big factor and this must be giving attention quite a long time before the eggs are needed. Green food and fresh air play such a big part in this that it might not be out of place to point out that they must be both provided for liberally if results are to be obtained. Equipment of the best kind is desirable, but if the breeders are not right the best equipment in the world will never produce what the breeder is looking for.

We might go on and enumerate a number of things that anyone who will consider the matter seriously could not help but think particularly bear on their own particular case. The reason why so many keep right on making the same mistakes and getting the same unsatisfactory results year after year is because they do not really try to figure out cause and effect as they could see it in their own individual cases and which they could remedy better than anyone could suggest. If anyone who is really trying to make for improvement will honestly think the matter out, plan so far as they can and try to outline their work we feel sure it will develop a system that will be bound to help before the season is through.

Winter Feed for Horses

Work Horses Entitled to a Share of the Best the Farm Affords

Too often the faithful old farm horse is neglected and not allowed his rightful share of the grain and hay. Of course, it is right to suppose that the horses should be wintered as cheaply as possible, but it should be remembered that he is entitled to a share of the best the farm affords; to keep up his health and strength, and a comfortable shelter from the cold and wet of the season.

Oat straw in small proportions with timothy hay and oats is all right for the horse when not worked, but the horse which is asked to do a day's work needs just as much consideration in winter as in the months while it is worked in the field. Clover hay which is free from mold and dust is the best and most digestible thing for the horse.

The horse enjoys a change of food and should have it now and then. A hot bran mash and a few sliced potatoes will be appreciated.

Brood mares do well on a ration of oat straw and corn stalks to pick at between meals. They should also receive a liberal feed of grain. A brood mare needs exercise in the open air every day as do all the horses, and it is a good plan to turn them in a small yard and give them a few stalks to pick over; it will take up their attention and they will feel the cold less. Horses should never be allowed to eat from the straw stacks with the cows, as it is not good for either the cows or horses. Cattle often have bad colds, and the discharge from their nostrils is caught in the straw. Horses should not swallow it, as it is almost sure to create disease. On the other hand the cows do not enjoy being driven about by the horses; who are nearly always "bossy," and do not allow the cows a chance to eat as they ought.

The manager of a factory recently engaged a new man and gave instructions to the foreman to instruct him in his duties. A few days afterward the manager inquired whether the new man was progressing with his work. The foreman, who had not agreed very well with the man in question, exclaimed angrily:

"Progressing! There's been a lot of progress. I have taught him everything I know and he is still an ignorant fool."

A member of the business staff of Robert Mantel, the actor, tells of a conversation he overheard "in front" on the occasion of Mr. Mantel's production of "Hamlet" in a western town.

"Oh, Harry," said the young woman. "I think it's an awful shame to drown Ophelia and kill Hamlet. They ought to have been married."

Whereupon Harry heaved a sigh and looked earnestly at his companion.

"I ain't great on tragedy," said he, "but that's how I'd fix it."

Must Have Passport

Better Not Try to Leave Country Without Necessary Document

Since the announcement of the department of external affairs that all British subjects travelling to Great Britain must secure passports, there have been prepared by the under-secreas to the method of procuring them.

Forms of application for passports hae been prepared by the under-secretary of external affairs. Forms may be secured at his office by writing, but in order to prevent delay application blanks have been sent to most of the Canadian banks and British steamship agencies. These forms, giving particulars of citizenship, description of traveller, etc., must be accompanied by a declaration made by either a mayor, magistrate, minister of immigration, barrister, physician, surgeon, solicitor, or notary public.

There must also be forwarded two photographs of the applicant. There is no delay at the department in forwarding the passport, which is usually mailed the same day the application form is received.

"The truest philosopher," says Jerome K. Jerome, "I ever heard of was a woman. She was brought into a London hospital suffering from a poisoned leg. The house surgeon made a hurried examination. He was a man of blunt speech.

"'It will have to come off,' he told her.

"'What, not all of it?'

"'The whole of it, I am sorry to say,' growled the house surgeon.

"'Nothing else for it?'

"'No other chance for you whatever,' explained the house surgeon.

"'Ah, well, thank Gawd it's not my 'ead,' observed the lady."

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Ship to SAMUEL SPINK, Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, for best results. Grades carefully watched—Sales made to best advantage—Prompt returns. Try us. Shipping bills on request.
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A reliable firm who aim to give satisfaction. Special attention given to grading. Liberal advances made.

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Licensed, Bonded, solicits your grain consignments
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WINNIPEG, — — MAN.

For good results and best service ship your grain to this aggressive and experienced Commission House, always ready to buy your grain on track.
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535 Grain Exchange, — Winnipeg

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Factory distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan for Studebaker Cars. Good territory open for live agents.

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Supreme
CHOCOLATE
Little Miss "MAIDEN" CANADA
Registered
Your friends all love chocolate fillings
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Sunlight Soap is made for the housewife's profit, for only thereby can the makers hope to profit. Sunlight Soap makes your work lighter, your clothes whiter, your home brighter. It is mild and pure and does not harm either hands or fabric. 148

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5 CENTS

Edwardsburg
"Crown Brand"
Corn Syrup

POUR IT ON PORRIDGE

YOU can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with *"Crown Brand" Corn Syrup.*

Have it for breakfast to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for 'more'.

Much cheaper than cream and sugar—better for the children, too.

Spread the Bread with *"Crown Brand"*—serve it on Pancakes and Hot Biscuits, on Blanc Mange and Baked Apples—use it for Candy-Making.

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup, more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 & 20 LB. TINS.

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TORONTO

Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests "maximum comfort at minimum Cost." Then again all of our employees take a personal pride in doing something to add materially to the comfort of our guests. **Rates**—American Plan, $2.50—$3.00 per day without bath; $3.00—$3.50 per day with bath; also European Plan if preferred. Say **"Carls-Rite"** to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

Thousands Take

this mild, family remedy to avoid illness, and to improve and protect their health. They keep their blood pure, their livers active, their bowels regular and digestion sound and strong with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

Restrict Rents in England

A bill was introduced in the British house of commons recently to restrict during the war increases in rents and the calling in of mortgages on small dwelling houses in certain areas. The proposed measure applies mainly to districts in which war munitions are manufactured, where much bitterness has been aroused by attempts of the landlords to exploit the unusual demand for dwellings.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

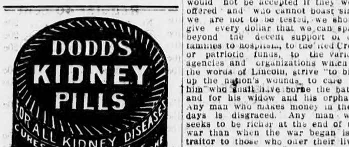
German Holdings in Canada

Mr. H. C. Brewster's speech at the Reform club raised a point which is of very grave importance to the whole Dominion. His statement is, briefly, that of the fifteen million acres of agricultural lands in his native province of British Columbia more than a third is held by speculative interests. It is well known that the same circumstances is operative elsewhere, particularly in Saskatchewan, but the situation is intensified in the Pacific province by the fact that several million acres of the most desirable land are actually held by German or German-American syndicates. This state of affairs requires prompt investigation.—Montreal News.

Editor—Do you know how to run a newspaper?

Applicant—No, sir.

Editor—Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience.



Radium's Cost Cut One-Third

Produced Now at $37,000 a Gram and Used for Cancer Cures

Five grams of radium have been extracted from ores at the Denver experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, and half of it has been delivered in finished form to the Kelly Sanitarium in Baltimore and the Memorial hospital in New York for experimental and curative work. Franklin K. Lane, the secretary of the interior, in announcing this fact, asserted that this radium was produced for less than one-third the present selling price of radium, and made public the methods by which the Bureau of Mines had been able to produce radium at this reduced cost. This radium was extracted by a new and cheaper method, which has been patented for the benefit of the people.

The cost of making radium at the Denver experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, including the cost of the higher experimental work, was $37,000 for each gram of radium metal, or approximately $1,200,000 an ounce, apothecary weight.

The market price of radium in the last two or three years has ranged from $120,000 to $160,000 a gram. The ability of the Bureau of Mines to produce radium for $37,000 a gram has at last made it possible for two great hospitals in the country to obtain a goodly supply of the metal for use in the treatment of cancer. This disease is costing the lives of 75,000 human beings in the United States every year.

Exhausted From Asthma. Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

Go Or Give

We should send to the front every man that we can induce to enlist and that we can train and equip. As for those who cannot go, whose services would not be accepted if they were offered and who cannot boast since we are not to be tested, we should give every dollar that we can spare beyond the decent support of our families to hospitals, to the Red Cross or patriotic funds, to the various agencies and organizations which in the words of Lincoln, strive "to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan." Any man who makes money in these days is disgraced. Any man who seeks to be richer at the end of the war than when the war began is a traitor to those who offer their lives for his protection.—Toronto News

Unconditional Surrender

"How," asked the captain of the train robbers, "did you manage to go through so many passengers alone?"

"I had only," rejoined the ordinary brigand, "to carry a whisk broom in my hand and they suspected nothing."

No Reason to be Discouraged

Speech by Winston Churchill in the House of Commons

There is no reason to be discouraged about the progress of the war. We are passing through a bad time now, and it will probably be worse before it is better, but that it will be better, if we only endure and persevere, I have no doubt whatever. (Cheers). The old wars were decided by their episodes rather than by their tendencies. In this war the tendencies are far more important than the episodes. Without winning any sensational victories we may win this war. We may win it even during a continuance of extremely disappointing and vexatious events. It is not necessary for us to win the war to push the German lines back over all the territory they have absorbed, or to pierce them. While the German lines extend far beyond their frontier, and while their flag flies over conquered capitals and subjugated provinces, while all the appearances of military success attend her arms, Germany may be defeated more fatally in the second or third year of the war than if the allied armies had entered Berlin in the first. (Cheers).

Our well-established command of the seas, and the rapid and enormous destruction of German military manhood, are factors upon which we may confidently rely. At the outset of the war the number of males capable of bearing arms in Germany as compared with England was three to two, but today our numbers are if anything superior to theirs, and at the end of the second year the original proportion will probably be reversed. We are becoming, therefore, a vastly stronger power, actually and relatively, so far as military manhood is concerned. (Cheers). We owe this fact, which is one of profound significance, to the valiant sacrifices made by the French and Russian peoples, who have so far borne the brunt of the struggle. (Cheers). We are the reserve of the allied cause, and the time has come when that reserve must be thrown fully into the scale. (Cheers). The campaign of 1915 has been governed mainly by a shortage of munitions. The campaign of 1. ought to be settled against Germany by a shortage of men. It is, therefore, vital to us as a matter of honor and sacred duty to increase and maintain the numbers of our armies in the field, and in order to render this possible the best economic organization and the most unsparing thrift must be applied at home. (Cheers).

It is, no doubt, disconcerting for us to observe that the government of a state like Bulgaria are convinced on an impartial survey of the chances that victory will rest with the central powers. All the small states are hypnotized by German military pomp and precision. They see the glitter, the episode, but they do not see or realize the capacity of the ancient and mighty nations against whom Germany is warring to endure adversity, to put up with disappointments and mismanagement, to recreate and renew their strength, and to pass on with boundless obstinacy through boundless sufferings to the achievement of the greatest cause for which men have ever fought. (Loud cheers).

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Clean Milk Wanted

The sediment test is the best method of detecting dirt in milk. This test should be used wherever milk is sold. It shows the dairyman the degree of cleanliness of his milk.

In order that as little dirt as possible may adhere to the cows, their udders, flanks and tails should be kept clipped; all loose dust can then be easily brushed off with a damp cloth before milking. Never should anyone be allowed to milk wet, as it is a filthy exercise.

From tests with open and covered pails it has been found that a covered pail closed about two-thirds with a hood will keep out at least 75 per cent. of the dirt. These pails are just as convenient to use as the ordinary ones and cost little more.

A strainer will not take out the fine sediment in milk, but is useful for taking out hair and other large foreign stuff, and also serves for detecting the dirty milker. Huck towelling makes a very good strainer cloth. All cans and utensils should be washed and scalded every time used and given their daily sun bath to keep them sweet.

Producers and consumers should co-operate and see that a premium is paid to those that produce clean milk.

A FRIENDLY GROCER

Dropped a Valuable Hint

"For about eight years," writes a lady, "I suffered from nervousness—part of the time down in bed.

"Sometimes I would got numb and it would be almost impossible for me to speak. At other times I would have severe bilious attacks, and my heart would flutter painfully when I would walk fast, or sweep.

"I have taken enough medicine to start a small drug store, but without permanent benefit. One evening our grocer was asking my husband how I was, and urged that I quit coffee and use Postum, so he brought home a package and I made it according to directions and we were both delighted with it. We quit coffee altogether and used only Postum." (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs, caffeine and tannin).

"I began to get better, and in a month's time looked like another person. The color came back to my cheeks, I began to sleep well, my appetite was good and I commenced to take on flesh and become interested in everything about the house.

"Finally I was able to do all my own work without the least sign of my old trouble." Name given by Canadian Postum Co. Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms.

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

—sold by Grocers

Do Not Thirst for War

A Popular Delusion About Army and Navy Officers Dispelled

It may be well to try and dispel the illusion that army and navy officers are eager for war, in order that they may get promotion. This idea has been exploited by people opposed to the development of the army and navy and has been received with so much credulity that it seriously handicaps the endeavors of officers to get an unbiased hearing.

But surely the foolishness of such an idea would promptly disappear from the brain of anyone if he would remind himself that simply because a man joins the army or navy he does not cease to be a human being, with the same emotions of fear as other men, the same sensitiveness to pain, the same dread of death, and the same horror of leaving his family unsupported after his death.

It is true that men in armies and navies are educated to dare death if need be; but the present writer has been through two wars, has been well acquainted with army and navy officers for forty-five years and knows positively that, barring exceptions, they do not desire war at all.—Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, in the North American Review

Pleurisy Pains Vanish! Chest Colds Cured!

Nerviline Has Never Failed To Cure

Nerviline Is Your Relief

Nerviline just rubbed on, lots of it, will ease that drawn, tight feeling over your ribs, will destroy the pain, will have you smiling and happy in no time.

"I caught cold last week while motoring," writes P. T. Mallery, from Linden. "My chest was full of congestion, my throat was mighty sore, and I had the fiercest stitch in my side you could imagine. As a boy I was accustomed to have my mother use Nerviline for all our minor ailments, and remembering what confidence she had in Nerviline, I sent out for a bottle at once. Between noon and eight o'clock I had a whole bottle rubbed on, and then got into a perspiration under the blankets. This drove the Nerviline in good and deep, and I woke up next morning fresh as a dollar and absolutely cured. Nerviline is now always part of my travelling kit, and I will never be without it."

The large 50c family size bottle is the most economical, or you can easily get the 25c trial size from any dealer.

Two Million Greeks in Turkey

There is a reason why it may prove advisable to postpone Greece's entrance into the fracas. She has over a million nationals in Constantinople and Asiatic Turkey, says a U.S. writer who has been travelling in the Balkans. The fate that is being meted out to the Armenians by Turkey gives caution to Greece. Her own people there are under that suspended sword, and the thread that holds it is eroding into ever more hairlike dimensions. I was talking with a Greek of Constantinople, a merchant of that city with international connections reaching as far off as Norway. When he learned that I was an American, he was all graciousness; for he had received his education in Robert College, whereby all Americans thereafter were to him a theme of gratitude. He talked freely and of all manner of things. But I asked him what he would do if Greece got into war with Turkey. At once terror caught hold upon him. His fine expansiveness froze up. He looked around to see if spies had been overhearing. He let me see that there were certain topics that must not be discussed, and shrank into a cowering animal.

Miller's Worm Powders will eradicate the worm evil that bears so heavily on children and is believed to cause many fatalities. They are an acceptable medicine to children and can be fully relied upon to clear the food channels thoroughly of these destructive parasites and restore the inflamed and painful surfaces to healthfulness. They are an excellent remedy for these evils.

What Wins War

A remark by Right Hon. C. F. G. Masterman recently deserves serious attention by pessimistic persons. It was:

"The observer who wishes truth should keep his attention rather on casualties than on territories. Germany can be destroyed equally well in the heart of Russia, beyond Belgrade, or within the boundaries of France. So long as the daily toll of death and wounds goes on, so long are we every day nearer the inevitable end."

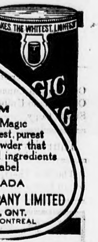
Mr. Masterman might have added, with equal truth, that Germany would not be destroyed even if the allies occupied Berlin, if the German armies remained as an effective fighting forces. The result of the war will not be judged by the size of the territory conquered by the various nations engaged in it.

What Mr. Masterman means is that Germany's available men are dwindling, while the allied forces are growing day by day.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

No doubt as the dramatic moments of the war develop we shall see, as we have seen during the Balkan crisis a certain number of people swept off their feet and their judgment temporarily overpowered by the shock of it all. But that has never been the real mood of the nation itself; nor, we believe, has it ever been that of parliament, despite what might appear from the attitude of some of its more loquacious members. It has not been that of the ministry, and let us hope that it will never be. We want the ministery to get on with the war, not to wring its hands or divert its attention to the sort of issues by which ministries and ministers rise and fall in peace time. Unity, unity, and again unity—that way victory lies.—London Daily Chronicle

HEALTHFUL BISCUIT, CAKE
DIRECTIONS
THIS BAKING POWDER IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING INGREDIENTS AND NONE OTHER PHOSPHATE BI-CARBONATE OF SODA AND STARCH
MANUFACTURED BY E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.
CONTAINS NO ALUM



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BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

We unhesitatingly recommend Magic Baking Powder as being the best, purest and most healthful baking powder that it is possible to produce. All ingredients are plainly printed on the label

MADE IN CANADA
E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.
WINNIPEG, MONTREAL

U. S. Roads in Hands of Receivers

In 1914 There Were 28 Railway Companies in the Hands of Receivers

Among U.S. railroads the intervention of the receiver has been so frequent, and has concerned so many important systems, that this official is no longer considered an omen of approaching discussion, but rather, in cases, the promise of economical administration. Figures issued by the Bureau of Railway News & Statistics, Chicago, show that in 1914 there were 28 railway companies more or less importance in the hands of receivers at the close of the calendar year 1914, in addition to nearly 40 minor roads. The combined length of these larger railways operated by receivers amounted to 19,449 miles, with a total capitalization of no less than $1,376,678,913. They include the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, with excellent services in the southwest; the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, with one of the best services between Chicago and St. Louis; the Wabash, with its strong geographical position, providing short line mileage between many important cities in the middle west; the Pere Marquette, serving thickly populated districts in Michigan. and the Toledo, St. Louis and Western Railroad, known as the Clover Leaf route, traversing the progressive States of Indiana and Illinois. The record for 1914 is as follows:

	Mileage.	Capital Stock.	Funded Debt.
Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic Ry.	646	$35,000,000	$24,560,500
Cape Giardeau Northern Ry.	104	2,500,000	1,500,000
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Ry.	1,283	28,817,800	74,507,000
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Ry.	1,014	8,248,515	62,135,640
Colorado Midland Ry.	338	10,000.000	9,532,000
International & Great Northern Ry.	1,160	4,822,000	24,594,500
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Ry. of Texas	478	25,000,000	29,769,223
Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Ry.	260		
Louisana & Northwest R.R.	121	2,180,000	2,300,000
Macon & Birmingham Ry.	105	500,000	500,000
Missouri and North Arkansas R.R.	365	8,340,000	9,936,969
Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Ry.	333	8,474,000	9,266,190
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago R.R.	403	10,075,300	14,152,602
Oklahoma Central Ry.	136	3,193,500	3,180,000
Pere Marquette R.R.	2,323	28,441,200	79,959,165
Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R.R.	291	11,700,000	7,173,358
St. Louis & San Francisco R.R.	4,746	92,050,100	296,500,242
St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico Ry.	518	500,000	12,163,105
St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Ry.	243,	804,000	7,188,000
San Antonio, Uvaldo & Gulf R.R.	261	230.000	3,663,000
Tennesse Central R.R.	294	7,941,450	12,709,900
Toledo, St. Louis & Western R.R.	451	19,947,600	28,027,000
Trinity & Brazes Valley Ry.	315	500,000	8,760,000
Wabash R.R.	2,514	92,400,426	124,194,149
Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Ry.	89	10,000.000	50,451,834
Wabash, Chester & Western R.R.	65	1,250,000	690,000
Wisconsin & Michigan Ry.	124	1,500,000	3,868,245
Wheeling & Lake Erie R.R.	469	36,980,400	27,000,000
	19,449	$448,396,291	$928,282,622
Total capitalization			$1,376,678,913

Eliminating duplications, the net capitalization of these roads is less than $60,000 per mile.

In the thirty-seven years, from 1876-1913, the records show that not less than 754 U.S. roads, with an operated mileage of 145,176, and with $8,262,453,000 capital stock and funded debt, passed into receivers' hands. Amongst these were included such properties as the Northern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, that were subsequently re-organized and placed upon a profitable basis.

Other important lines which have gone into receivership in 1915 include old established properties, such as the Missouri Pacific System, with a length operated of 9,670 miles. The stock of the Missouri Pacific a few years ago was selling above par, and is still considered to be a road with considerable possibilities.

Small Increase of Cattle

Demand For Meat Exceeding the Supply the World Over

In an address to the students of the Ontario Veterinary College on the occasion of the opening exercises, Dr. C. C. James, Commissioner for Agriculture, in emphasizing the importance of the live stock industry, spoke as follows:

"In the twelve years preceding the present war Great Britain had a ten per cent. increase in population and only four per cent. increase in cattle. Germany also had a four per cent. increase in population. The Argentine, which was supposed to have an inexhaustible supply of cattle, had increased its population by 40 per cent., while it had an actual decrease in live stock of six per cent. In the United States there was a decrease in cattle amounting to 30 per cent., whereas the people had increased 24 per cent., while Canada against an increase in population of 34 per cent. had a cattle increase of only 17 per cent. Statistics of the consumption of meat in various countries showed that the people of Great Britain consumed 120 pounds per head per annum; those of Germany, 113 pounds; Russia only 50 pounds, whilst Canadians consumed 175 pounds per head, and the people of the United States, 186 pounds. But the greatest meat eaters of all were the Australians who managed to get through 260 pounds each every year."

How Turkey Entered War

"It will be remembered that Turkey got into the war by one of her battle cruisers firing on a Russian port in the Black Sea," says Mr. Bouck White, who has lately returned from Constantinople. "The Turkish minister of marine, a Young Turk, of prominence, was in a club in Constantinople playing cards. A messenger entered, and told him that one of the boats in his navy had fired on the Russians, thus creating a casus belli. The face of the minister went white. "I didn't know anything about it!" he gasped out; "I didn't know anything about it." Enver, the war minister, at the behest of his German owners, had forced the issue over the heads of fellow members in his own cabinet and to their entire ignorance."

Hilaire Belloc in "Land and Water"—The enemy has no source of new energy. He cannot increase his power of munitionment; he cannot increase his dwindling reserves in men. This is a plain piece of arithmetic which everyone throughout Europe knows, and no one better than the enemy's commander. One new force of energy, and one only, has the enemy any prospect of tapping, and that is the having upon his side forces hitherto neutral such as Bulgaria.

Dummy Trenches

All sorts of devices are used by the opposing enemy to deceive and disguise their positions. Guns, for example, are hidden by branches of trees, their limbers painted to resemble the ground on which they are, while dummy guns of wood are erected to draw and waste the enemy's ammunition.

Dummy devices of all kinds are great favorites for deceiving, indeed. The latest dodge consists of dummy trenches which are used by the French.

These are really iron plates covered with canvas so painted that they look like lengths of parapets of trenches. To make the dummy look even more real, tufts of fresh grass are fastened to the canvas, making the iron plates look exactly like the parapet of a trench a short distance away.

These false trenches act like shields and protect the soldiers while they slowly advance. In this way they are able to creep up close to the enemy before making a charge.

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescenses away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

The number of Serbians who have taken refuge in Albania is estimated by the Athens correspondent of the Star at 250,000, including soldiers and civilians. The army is said to have retained all its mountain batteries and some of the field guns. A large number of Serbian boys between the ages of 15 and 17 accompanied the army and will be trained to fill the gaps in the ranks.

Have you Catarrh?

Is nasal breathing impaired? Does your throat get husky or clogged?

Modern science proves that these symptoms result from run-down health. Snuffs and vapors are irritating and useless.

The oil-food in Scott's Emulsion will enrich and enliven the blood, aid nutrition and assist nature to check the inflammation and heal the sensitive membranes.

Shun Alcoholic mixtures and insist upon SCOTT'S.

14-49

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An Independent Weekly Newspaper
L. G. Shortreed, Publisher.

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Thursday, January 6, 1916

The Rex Theatre is the place to go for an hour's enjoyment.

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Plasterer and Cement Mason
All work guaranteed satisfactory
CLARESHOLM - ALTA.

DRAYING

My business is the handling of freight in a prompt and satisfactory way. Baggage transferred, and Moving done.

J. W. Fraser
Phone 74

Before laying in your Winter's Supply, if you want a real Bargain in

COAL
SEE
ERICKSON

and get the best Coal at the Lowest Possible Price

THANKING YOU ALL for the splendid patronage accorded us during the past, and especially at Christmas time.

We believe the people in general appreciate the efforts we are making to give them a first class Jewellery Store and we can only do so with their help.

Our prices, and the class of goods handled should bring your trade to this store, and we believe it will.

Wishing you the compliments of the season, and assuring you of the same careful attention to your wants throughout the year as you have received in the past, we ask your support.

G. M. GODLEY
JEWELLER
CLARESHOLM - - ALTA.

WRAPPED BREAD

I have secured the agency for Jackson's Peerless Home-made Bread. This one of the highest quality breads ever sold in Canada. It comes in sealed WAX WRAPPERS and is Fresh every day. The wrappers which are put on by machinery insure cleanliness and sanitation in the handling, besides preserving the Original Sweet Nutty Flavor.

10C. PER LOAF OR
3 LOAVES FOR 25C.

American Restaurant
J. B. BOESE, Proprietor
Claresholm - - Alberta

I Will Ship
HOGS

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

and will pay the Highest Prices

Don't sell your Hogs until day of Shipment

Rob't. Shaw
PHONE 48 CLARESHOLM

LOCALS

Help the patriotic fund.

Get your job printing done at the Review.

Geo. Stewart of the '44 ranch spent New Years in town.

Go to the Rex Theatre open every night from 8 to 10.30.

Dr. Wallwin and Mr. Gow, of Barons, were in town yesterday.

Rob't Shaw shipped another load of hogs to Calgary yesterday.

The Agricultural school reopened Tuesday after the Xmas holidays.

Miss Beckett, of Medicine Hat, has accepted the position as teacher at the Hoosier school.

Dr. Riggs, who spent a pleasant New Years in Spokane, Washington, returned yesterday.

Harry Knight left for Calgary, yesterday, where he enlisted with the 14th Army Service Corps.

L. G. Shortreed returned Sunday, after spending the holidays with friends in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Redfern, who spent Xmas and New Years at Gleichen, returned Tuesday evening.

Miss E. Hicks, of Macleod, is assisting at the local telephone office here, during the illness of Miss Ringrose.

O. A. Finstad left Tuesday for Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he will spend the winter with his family.

J. R. Riley returned to Claresholm on Monday after spending a couple of weeks holidays at his home in Wisconsin.

Mr. O. L. Reinecke gave an afternoon quilting party, yesterday and finished the quilt which was raffled for h Patriotic fund.

W. A. Leader returned to his home in Great Falls, Sunday, after spending the past week with his daughter, Mrs. Chas. [illegible].

H. Wright went to Calgary, Wednesday morning to exchange his livery barn here for a section of land in the Gleichen district.

Miss Eva Braren returned to Edmonton, Tuesday morning, after spending a couple of weeks at her parental home here.

Col. May, of Calgary, was in town, Monday, transferring the equipment of the 23rd Alberta Rangers, and put it in charge of Lieut. W. R. Shanks.

F. E. Torbitt will pay cash and market price for chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks at the John Deere Plow Co.'s office, oppsite the Union Bank. 11-25 tf.

FOR SALE—Quantity of green feed, also a number of pure bred White Rock and Barred Rock cockerels. For particulars phone 87, Claresholm.

G. B. Moir, of Barons, a brother of Mrs. J. E. Moffatt, had a very narrow escape last week when he took a dose of creolin, by mistake, instead of cough syrup.

Lieut. P. M. Abel, of the 14th A. S. C., was in town Monday night, bidding farewell to his friends before leaving for England. He expects to stop a short time in Regina, Saskatchewan.

STRAYED onto my farm about November 15, one yearling, red heifer, branded K.T.I. Owner may have same by proving property and paying expenses. T. D. Lewis,
(12-30 3) Claresholm

The Ladies Patriotic Aid are giving a grand Leap Year Ball, on Friday January 7, 1916, in the Oddfellow's Hall. Newton's Orchestra of Macleod will furnish the music. Porceeds in aid of the Patriotic Fund.

Dr. M. Meckleuburg, the exclusive eye sight specialist, will be at the Queens Hotel, Claresholm, on Saturday January 29, Stavely, Friday, January 28, and Granum, Monday, January 31. Beware of peddlers and incompetents

"Rim Hardwick has already had a choice of six regiments and chose the Field Artillery. He was sent to Shorncliffe, Kent, and took first honors with his battery, making thirteen bulls eyes out of a possible seventeen. When last heard from, he expected to leave soon for Saloniki.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Lots 37 to 46 inclusive, block B, plan 147N, Claresholm. This property is located just south of the power house and is an ideal industrial site. Will sell reasonable, on easy terms, or trade for anything of value. Apply to J. R. Jaynes Lumber Co., 533 Eleventh Avenue West Calgary., 10 14 1.

Films developed ten cents per roll, prints three cents and up. Mail orders promptly attended to. Enlarging from any kind of films or plates. Children's photos a specialty.
Claresholm Art Studio.
10-7-tf. Claresholm, Alta.

Prosecution of Defaulting Threshermen

The first prosecution by the Provincial Department of Agriculture under the Threshers' Lien Act, occured at Edmonton on Monday, December 20, for failure to register in accordance with the terms of the Act. The defendants were convicted and fined with costs.

Provincial Poultry Show Results

The provincial poultry show was again held in Lethbridge from December 27 to January 1 and as usual Claresholm made a clean up in prizes. The following are the prizes won by Claresholm exhibitors.

J. B. Boese with white plymouth rocks got 1st and 3rd cock and 3rd hen. W. G. Moffatt with Buff Orphingtons got 3rd hen, 3rd cock and 2nd pullet. W. R. Shanks with Golden Laced Wyandottes got 2nd cock, 2nd hen and 1st and 2nd cockerel, and 1st and 2nd on pullet. G. H. Dennis with his Light Brahmas got 3rd cock and 2nd and 3rd cockerel. W. J. McKenzie with Single Comb White Leghorns took 1st and 3rd cock, 1st and 2nd hen and 2nd pullet. Also a number of specials were won by McKenzie as follows: two specials from the Single Comb White Leghorn Club, a $[illegible] special for the best pair of birds was given by the Lethbridge Association, a riding bridle for best [illegible] Leghorn, the [illegible] Challenge Cup for the best pair birds and also the Provincial Challenge Cup valued at $[illegible] for the best display of Leghorns and a sack of Royal Sovereign chicken food accompanied this cup.

In Society.

Little Edith, whose parents were of the Four Hundred, was being brought up to attend church regularly Sunday mornings. One Sunday morning, however, Edith felt no inclination to follow her regular custom. In fact, she inwardly rebelled against it.

"Mother," said she, "I don't feel the least bit like going to church this morning. Why can't we just send our cards?"—Lippincott's.

Strassburg Cathedral's Clock.

The clock in Strassburg cathedral is twelve or fifteen feet high and about nine feet wide. Its front is adorned with rather dim decorations and cut up into various nooks, crannies, pigeonholes and galleries for the different automatons whose performances have given the clock its worldwide fame.

Foes and Friends.

When two men are extremely polite to each other it is a sign that they don't like each other. But when they say "Hello, you ornery old pup!" and "How's yourself, you porch climbing old horse thief?" they are good friends. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Cause.

"Cholly has a swelled head."

"There is one thing only which with reason could give that idiot a swelled head."

"And what might that be?"

"A real good punching."—Baltimore American.

The Armenians.

Armenia is a country of strong contrasts, of opposite extremes of heat and cold, light and shade, drought and moisture, and contains many mysteries awaiting solution. The ethnologist is still in doubt as to what branch of the great European family the Armenian people belong to. The philologist has not yet classified their language. The antiquarian knows next to nothing of their early history.

Cynical Definitions.

Wife—John, dear, define a philanthropist. Husband—A philanthropist, my love, is a man who gives away other people's money. Wife—And what is a philosopher? Husband—A philosopher is a man who bears with resignation the toothache from which his neighbor is suffering.—Illustrated Bits.

Silk Attire.

The first silk dress was worn by a lady of the French court in 1455. The first pair of silk stockings adorned the ankles of Henry II. of France in 1509.

The Awful Alternative.

Knicker — Jones says he is doing night work. Bocker—Yes; he has to get the children's examples or else write their excuses.—New York Sun.

IN THE WHITE HOUSE

How Presidents of Past Enjoyed Christmas Holidays.

No Celebration by John Quincy Adams Because He Regarded Religious Festival as a Foolish Extravagance.

According to history the only president of the United States who did not celebrate Christmas (because he regarded it as a foolish extravagance) was John Quincy Adams "the most economical man known in public life."

Mrs. John Adams, the wife of the second president of the United States, had a most discouraging time trying to make merry in the White House during the Christmas holidays. (She was the first wife of a president to celebrate Christmas in the executive mansion in Washington, for the president and Mrs. Washington were always at Mount Vernon for the holidays.) She had no dominating sense of economy, but it was the White House itself that was shabby, and a Christmas reception given to the members of congress by the president proved, from her point of view, to be a ghastly failure.

President Jefferson was a widower with four daughters, and during his second administration Martha, the eldest, was the head of her father's household, and made Christmas the happy and festive occasion it was designed to be from that time when the star stood still above the manger in Bethlehem.

There were trees, and decorations, and all sorts of entertainments for the children of the official families, as well as gifts for the poor of the capital.

Although the Madisons did not spend all of their Christmases in the White House, on account of the little historical interruption by the British, when they occupied other quarters for a time, the brilliant Dolly managed a record for holiday hospitality and merrymaking that has never been surpassed.

When Andrew Jackson came to the White House he was bowed and broken by the death of his wife and depressed by political animosities. He had neither heart nor the slightest inclination for holiday celebrations, yet he pulled himself together at Christmas time, and saw to it that the day meant something happy to those in the White House.

In the meantime the Monroe administration was marked by nothing in the way of holiday celebrations beyond what was conventionally prescribed, and after President Jackson's efforts at keeping the spirit of Christmas in spite of his own personal sorrows, President Harrison did not live to see a Christmas in the White House.

Mrs. Tyler lived to celebrate only one Christmas in the White House. After his second marriage the Tyler administration was noted for its brilliant entertainments. Whether it was Christmas or any other time of the year, hospitalities were dispensed in the old Virginia style, and there was no stint of merrymaking at the White House.

The Polk administration reverted to the grim and practical idea of John Quincy Adams. Perhaps it was not economy that changed the Christmas celebration at the White House; it is difficult to define the reason why President Polk did not make the holidays a festive event in the executive mansion; it may have been the temperament of the chief executive; perhaps it was because Mrs. Polk did not believe in the gay and festive way of celebrating the holidays, as, according to intimate history, she did not.

President Zachary Taylor, brilliant figure in military history, who had no chance whatever in the social history of the White House, because he died in little more than a year after he had taken his seat as president of the United States, and spent only one Christmas in the White House, bequeathed his administration to the Fillmores, people pitiably distinguished by sorrow and in no way adapted to the social obligations of the great national responsibility of sustaining the political and social obligations of the White House.

"Shortly after becoming president," someone writes of President Fillmore, "his wife died, and a year later a daughter, an only child, passed to the great eternity."

A CHRISTMAS HYMN

No tramp of marching armies,
No banners flaming far;
A lamp within a stable
And in the sky a Star.

Their hymns of peace and gladness
To earth the angels brought,
Their Gloria in Excelsis
To earth the angels taught;

When in the lowly manger
The Holy Mother Maid
In tender adoration
Her Babe of heaven laid.

Born lowly in the darkness,
And none as poor as he,
The little children of the poor
His very own shall be.

No rush of hostile armies then,
But just the huddling sheep,
The angels singing of the Christ
And all the world asleep.

No flame of conquering banners,
No legions sent afar;
A lamp within a stable
And in the sky a Star!

—Margaret E. Sangster, in Collier's Weekly.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Give Your Wife an Interest in the family's financial progress by opening a Joint Account in the **Union Bank of Canada**, in her name and your own. You will find it a very convenient arrangement, for then either can attend to the banking when in town, making deposits or withdrawing money. In case of death, the balance automatically goes to the survivor.

CLARESHOLM BRANCH W. R. SHANKS, Manager.
Branch also at Barons

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SUBJECTS: Bookkeeping, Typewriting, Shorthand, Rapid Calculation, Correspondence, Penmanship, Office Practice, Commercial Law, Salesmanship, Arithmetic, Multigraphing, Dictaphone Work, Billing, Higher Accountancy, Matriculation.

Our graduates are being placed in responsible positions at initial salaries ranging from $50.00 to $100.00 per month. Write for information to F. G. Garbutt, President. Schools from Coast to Coast.

Special Week-End Sale

I have about 25 Boy's Overcoats on hand, sizes 29 to 35, that I will sell at a quarter off regular price.

When in need of a Fur Coat give me a call, I will sell all I have at a Reduced Price.

I have still a few Overcoats left, with Fur Collar, Astrachan and Chamois Lining. They are beauties at the price offered, and you can't beat them anywhere.

WISHING YOU ALL A HAPPY NEW YEAR

I remain, as ever,
Yours for business,

Carl J. Braren

Advertise in the Review

Your Winter Clothes

Should at this time of year not be a Secondary Consideration with you. We have one of the best Stocks of Winter Coats, Heavy Underwear, Caps, Mittens, Hosiery, etc. for Men, Women and Children to be found in Claresholm. An inspection of these goods will convince you that our prices are lower than Elsewhere. We especially ask a comparison with the Mail Order Houses. Our prices and quality are better to say nothing of the fact that you see what you are getting when purchasing from us. Keep your money in Claresholm.

M. FISHER
Claresholm - - - Alberta

GRANITEWARE CHEAPER THAN TIN

Why should you buy Tinware when you can buy the Old Reliable Gray Graniteware, that is Pure, Clean and Sanitary at the following prices. This is all new stock, so that every piece is perfect and without the jams and dents found on shelf worn goods.

Regular 20 cent	
Mugs	10c
1, 2 and 3 quart milk pans	10c
No. 12 mix spoons	10c
No. 10 jelly plates	10c
No. 1, 1½ and 2 pudding pans	10c
No. 60 soap dishes	10c
No. 9 and 10 pie plates	10c
Regular 25 cent	
No. 26 and 28 wash basins	15c
No 6 kitchen bowls	15c
No. 20 and 22 mixing bowls	15c
No. 18 and 20 preserving kettles	15c
No. 14, 16, 18 and 20 lipped stew pans	15c
Sink Strainers	15c
No. 3, pudding pans	15c
No. 12 dippers	15c
4 Quart milk pans	15c
Regular 40 cent	
No. 20 chambers	20c
No. 20 and 32 wash basins	20c
No. 9½ frying pans	20c
No. 22 and 24 preserving kettles	20c
No. 200 straight sauce pans	20c
No. 22 and 24 lippped sauce pans	20c
Regular 60 cent	
No. 24 chambers	35c
No. 300 straight sauce pans	35c
No. 04 Berlin Kettles	35c
No. 14 rolled rim dish pans	35c
No. 110 pails	35c
No. 10 dish pans	35c

YOUR INSPECTION OF THIS STOCK IS CORDIALLY INVITED

W. M. ROSS

Dr. R. M. Riggs
RESIDENT DENTIST
3rd Avenue Opp. Wilton Hotel

J. R. Watt, B. A.
Barrister, Notary Public
OFFICE:—THIRD AVENUE
Claresholm, Alberta

Things You Are Sure Of

Those who entrust their meat business to us are assured of Full Weight, Best Quality Meat, Cleanly Handled, and Promptly Delivered. We believe that this what will bring your trade to us and hold you as our customer. That is the service we are giving and our patrons are our reference. If you are not dealing with us now, GIVE US A TRIAL.

Phone orders promptly attended to. PHONE 11.

R. A. FISHER
Claresholm - - - - Alberta

ECONOMY FEED and LIVERY BARN

Good Up-to-date Rigs. Good Horses. Best Outfit. We give Farmers' Teams the best of attention Clean feed and Good all 'round Accommodation. Rates Reasonable. Give Us a trial.

J. F. HAGERMAN, Prop. PHONE 32 For Prompt Service

CAR LOAD
Second-Hand Furniture
JUST ARRIVED

Your Inspection Cordially Invited

Anything and Everything For The Home
OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT

Auction Sale
on Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 8
Store Opposite the Wilton Hotel

L. GILES, Proprietor

DOES THIS MEAN YOU?

Are You a Man--

whose salary has not been reduced? Give liberally then. The men in the trenches have no luxuries. Dispense with some of yours and add to the fund.

Are You a Man--

whose salary has been reduced? Cut out that daily cigar and weekly theatre visit, and give what you can.

Are You a Woman--

on usual allowance? Forget about that new coat or furs and "do your bit."

Are You a Woman--

on reduced allowance? Surely you can save a street car fare here and there, or a ncikel at the bargain counter. Think of the tear stained faces of women and children who waved "Good bye" when the boys in khaki boarded the troop train for the trenches. Every dollar you give will add a little comfort to the lonely wife of him who is giving up

Everything for His Country

Out of His Line.

Mrs. Smith was young and inexperienced, but she was ambitious. So one afternoon she waded deep into the cookbook and dug out an angel cake, which she placed before the old man at the evening meal.

"What's the matter with the angel cake, Harry?" asked wifey disappointedly on noticing that he studiously avoided it. "Isn't it good enough?"

"It isn't that, dear," gently responded the old man. "I'm afraid that I am not good enough."

"Good enough for what?" queried little wifey with a puzzled expression.

"Good enough to become an angel, sweetheart," softly answered hubby.

Highest Endurable Temperature.

It is difficult to say what the highest temperature is that a human being can live in. In the kitchens of some of the great hotels and in the stokeholes of some steamships the temperature gets to 140 or 145 degrees. Cooks and their helpers and stokers have to endure that temperature for hours at a time, and they seem to get along pretty well. The hottest place perhaps where human beings work is in the vulcanizing factories, where the temperature is 212, the boiling point of water. There are a few who can stand this heat for a little while at a time, but that is the limit: man can endure no more.

Persuasive Eloquence.

"Weel, weel!" said one canny old [illegible] to another as they left the church after listening to a charity sermon preached by a famous divine, "and he's a wonderful man entirely! He tuk half a crown off me—all the siller I had in my pocket. It's a terrible thing to go to hear a man like thon." "Eh, man," said the other, "it's a' that! But I had heard him afore. So or e'er I ganged to the church I tuk all the money out of my Sunday breeks save only ane bawbee!"

Kitchen Kinks.

Camphor will remove white spots from the furniture, and it will also take out fresh peach stains from table linen if the camphor treatment is followed by soap and water.

When using whipped cream if you add the white of an egg to the cream and whip it it requires less cream and is more delicate in taste and flavor.

Graham Fruit Bread.

Two cupfuls graham flour, one cupful white flour, one cupful sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, two teaspoonfuls each of brown sugar and molasses, one teaspoonful of salt and one-half cupful each of chopped nuts and seeded raisins, dates or prunes, cut in bits. Bake slowly almost an hour.

DR. M. MECKLENBURG

Graduate Opitcian and Exclusive Evesight Expert. 31 years experience. 11 years in Alberta Calgary. Office Phone M1122 will be at

Queens Hotel, Claresholm, Saturday, January - - 29
Stavely, Friday, January, 28
Granum, Monday, Jan. 30

Beware of peddlers and incompetents.

HOLIDAY AILMENTS

How to Avoid Condition Brought About by Overeating.

Plenty of Vigorous Outdoor Exercise Will Help Digestive Organs Assimilate Food—Better Than Doctor's Prescription.

By IRENE WESTON.

SO MANY people habitually feel more or less out-of-sorts for the few days following Christmas that Christmas ailments have come to be recognized as a necessary aftermath of the festivities.

Of course, the children will always overeat themselves; if they were not allowed to eat all sorts of indigestible things, they would feel they were being cheated out of half the joy of the gay Christmas season. As a matter of fact, it is not the children at all who make up the bulk of sufferers from Christmas complaints. It is the grown-ups who, simply through carelessly neglecting to subscribe to one simple rule of health, frequently find themselves more or less unhappy inside, and more tired and run down physically at the end of the Christmas holidays than before them.

Of course, children do overeat themselves more often than grown people. They rejoice, however, in the possession of powers of recuperation which grown-ups, even in the prime of life, can only look back on with envy. Too much plum pudding, too many sausages with turkey, too many sweets between meals, may bring on a sharp digestive upset, but in a few hours all traces of it have disappeared, and the one-time sufferer is soon eager for more of the rich foods which caused him pain.

With grown people, after-Christmas ailments are not so much due to indiscriminate eating of indigestible foods as to an utter neglect of any precautions to adapt their systems to the new conditions which reign during the Christmas holidays.

Take the case of the average father of a family who leaves all office work behind. How does the change affect him? In the first place, the dull monotony of his days is broken in upon and his brain can relax from the high tension of the office. This much, of course, is a change in the right direction. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy physically as well as mentally. At the same time, however, being at home has drawbacks of its own, for it means less exercise, which in turn should suggest a cutting down of the food supplied to the body. Too much food and too little exercise are almost certain to upset the digestion and clog up the various organs whose duty it is to separate the waste matter from the good in the food we eat and rid the body of those poison-products.

The remedy is perfectly simple. There is no need to stint yourself of the good things of the table. Eat, drink and be merry, within fair moderation, of course. However, you must help your digestive organs by taking plenty of vigorous outdoor exercise.

A two hours' walk before the midday meal, a round of golf or some other outdoor game with the children in the afternoon, and a brisk two-mile walk in the half-hour before the evening meal will be found worth more than any amount of doctor's prescriptions directed towards relieving the usual symptoms of biliousness, the mental irritability, disturbed sleep, bad taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, etc., which are such a common aftermath of the Christmas holidays.

Unselfishness is the key to Christmas happiness.

ENVIOUS.

"Do you ever wish you were a girl?" asked the visitor.

"Only at Christmas time," answered the boy.

"Why do you wish it then?"

"Because of the stockings they wear."

Cultivating the Christmas Spirit.

"Alas!" sighed the moody man, "there is no gladness for me in this joyous season."

"Tut-tut!" said the optimist. "Surely there is a ray of sunshine for you, as there is for all of us if we but look for it."

"No," replied the moody one. "I have not a single friend and no relatives with whom I am on speaking terms."

"Cheer up, then," advised the other, with a shade of envy in his tone. "Can't you be glad because you will not have to buy any Christmas presents?"

ASK FOR GOODS
KEEP OUR FACTORY WHEELS GOING
BUY MADE IN CANADA PRODUCTS
MADE IN CANADA

TALK FROM TEXAS

Cotton Farmer Better Off Than Sometimes Appears

According to Mr. C. E. Nash, the president of a hardware concern in Fort Worth, Texas, the farmers should not hold all their cotton because of low prices prevailing as a result of the war. He says:

"It is said that a farmer cannot raise cotton at less than 10 cents per pound, yet many a farmer got rich, or at least independent, raising it at 7 cents, and that at a time when he sold all he raised at a lower profit than is the case to-day, while he paid more for what he purchased. We give you the following comparisons:

He buys a hoe for 50c. that used to cost 75c.

He buys a file at 15c. that used to cost 35c.

He buys a singletree at 35c. that used to cost 50c.

He buys a sweep at 8c. that used to cost 15c. per pound.

He buys a plier at 75c. that used to cost $2.00.

He buys nails at 4c. that used to cost 5c. per pound.

He buys wire at 3½c. that used to cost 10c. per pound.

He buys hames at 50c. that used to cost 75c.

He buys traces at 45c. that used to cost 75c.

He pays 60c. per day for picking when he used to pay $1.00.

He borrows money at 8 per cent. to 10 per cent. where he used to pay 12 per cent. and 15 per cent.

He sells wheat at $1.00 that used to bring 60c.

He sells oats at 50c. that used to bring 18c.

He sells corn at 75c. that used to bring 15c.

He sells hay at $14.00 that used to bring $4.00.

He sells turkeys at $2.25 and sometimes $4.00 that used to bring 60c. to 75c.

He sells chickens at $3.50 that used to sell at $1.25 to $1.50 per dozen.

He sells a horse at $150.00 to $225.00 that used to sell from $50.00 to $100.00.

A Happy Condition

We must, of course, recollect that these prices are quoted for Texas, and, as the writer points out, are possibly not absolutely correct, but accurate enough to show that the farmer is getting the best of the situation.

While most of these prices would not apply in Canada there is no doubt that the farmers of Canada are purchasing their hardware and similar supplies at lower prices than prevailed a generation, or even ten years ago, and are getting a better article. Texas wheat is quoted at $1 per bushel, whereas wheat in Western Canada is selling higher than that. It would seem that farmers are more favored under the war conditions that prevail to-day than most of the other interests that go to make up the country. Certainly farmers are much better off than mechanics, many of whom are out of work in our cities. Farmers to-day have no cause to envy the manufacturers, most of whom have to lie awake at night trying to devise some means of making ends meet.

THE IDEAL [illegible]

He Believes [illegible] His Fellow-citi[illegible]

Buying abroad [illegible] inferiority of one's [illegible]. Yet the man who would [illegible] to deny that his [illegible] goods had a superior [illegible] is often the first to buy on the [illegible] that the other fellow's "Made-in-Canada" goods are inferior to those made in foreign countries.

Then, every time you pass up your home products, unconsciously, perhaps you send the price higher for the man who buys at home. This very fellow, who may be on your list of customers is probably paying more for certain "Made-in-Canada" goods than he might have had to pay if you had also contributed to keep the cost down. He may, in his next purchasing move, pass yours and ours and all other "Made-in-Canada" products up for the foreign articles, which are perhaps cheaper. And thus it goes. A meaningless purchasing attitude steers nowhere, and keeps Commercial Canada upside-down.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress after Eating.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced

Ship to Rogers. We give liberal grades, full value in cash and quick returns. We have best market in America for Furs, Hides, etc. No commission. Write today for free price list.

Trappers' Supplies at Factory Prices

ROGERS FUR COMPANY, Dept. T St. Louis, Mo.

Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins, *Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory.* Price $1 per box, six for $5. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. *New pamphlet mailed free.* THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

MATCH SPECIALTIES

We have been making matches for 64 years now—Domestic and every other kind.

Some of our specialties are "THE GASLIGHTER" with a 4¼ inch stick—"THE EDDYSTONE TORCH" for outdoor use—"WAX VESTAS" for the smoker, and other varieties.

For home use the most popular match is the "SILENT 5," but for every use

BUY

EDDY'S

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

If you feel OUT of SORTS 'RUN DOWN' 'GOT the BLUES' SUFFER from KIDNEY, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, CHRONIC WEAKNESS, ULCERS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, PILES, write for FREE CLOTH BOUND MEDICAL BOOK ON these diseases and WONDERFUL CURES effected by THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No1 No2 No3 **THERAPION** and decide for yourself if it is the remedy for YOUR OWN ailment. Absolutely FREE No follow up circulars. No obligations. DR. LECLERC MED CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD LONDON, ENG WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

DIAMOND DUST RAZOR SHARPENER

Will Sharpen your **Razor** Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. **Lasts a Lifetime.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded post free **25 cents** Pony Razor Strops **75 cents**, O. K. Strops **$1.50—Best Made.—Canada Hone Co.,** Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

Co-operation in Saskatchewan

The old sneer that farmer would not co-operate with farmer, that the farmer was not a business man and could not make a success of a great business concern, has been answered. It will never be heard again in this western country, at all events. The Saskatchewan farmers have demonstrated that they can and will co-operate, they have proven their loyalty to their own organization, despite very deliberate attempts to wean them away from it. Their organization, which was laughed at in the earlier years of its existence, is now a recognized factor in the grain trade of the continent which must be reckoned with and respected. Not only has the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company succeeded in greatly improving the economic position of the Saskatchewan farmer and repaid him in cold dollars, but it has given him a new position in the world. It has broadened his outlook. —Regina Leader.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Among he many remarkable yields of wheat in Alberta this year that of Mr. L. Carpenter of Three Hills will take a prominent place. The field was measured and the grain weighed showing the average to be 65⅔ bushels per acre.

Teacher to little boy—Now, Frank, when we break a chord what do we call it?

Frank—An archipelago.

KEEP THEM WORKING

A horse in the field is worth two in the barn. You can't prevent Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, or Curb from putting your horse in the barn but you can prevent these troubles from keeping horses in the barn very long. You can get

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

at any druggists at $1 a bottle, 6 for $5, and Kendall's will cure. Thousands of farmers and horsemen will say so. Our book "Treatise on the horse" free. 104

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Wireless Telephony

By George Iles, Author of "Leading American Inventors"

Washington and Honolulu are 4,900 miles apart, and yet they talk to each other as if they were in the same country. How has this marvel been accomplished? Solely by untiring team work by explorers and inventors of the noblest gifts. First came Joseph Henry, the American physicist, who, as long ago as 1840, observed that his electrical machine, when rapidly turned, sent out pulses that affected magnetic needles in the distant rooms of his house, through floors and ceilings. Pulses of the same kind, of a new intensity, send words all the way across America and the Pacific Ocean between the district of Columbia and the Sandwich Islands. That they can be heard depends upon a discovery which lies at the foundation of wireless telegraphy. Thirty years ago Professor Onesti found that a mass of powdered copper is a non-conductor until an electrical wave beats upon it. Then, in an instant, the particles so link themselves together that they become a capital conductor. This change opens a door to a local current, which duly announces the signals of the Marconi system. Of course, Marconi has greatly refined upon the crude apparatus devised by Onesti and his successor, Edouard Branly, of Paris. Marconi has contributed much else of cardinal importance. The high aerial towers are of his design; and by grounding each of his terminal stations he immensely lengthened the scope of transmission.

But wireless telegraph, wonderful as it is, may be regarded as a mere stepping stone to the much more difficult task of wireless telephony. That task has been performed because first of all, the electrical waves sent out from Washington have been brought within the narrow limits of audibility. All other waves, too high or too low in pitch to be heard, have been kept out. Next, an amplifier has been devised, which takes the feeble pulses as they reach Honolulu and exalts them to an audible loudness. This amazing instrument may be compared with a microscope which renders visible objects otherwise too minute for vision, the while it illuminates its images with brilliancy.

Wireless communications, whether by telegraph or telephone, are today liable to serious interruptions from cross currents of all kinds. Sometimes for as much as forty-eight hours it is impossible to catch a signal across the Atlantic Ocean. Here hope dawns in the work of Professor Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University, New York. His experiments, soon to issue in apparatus to be offered to the public, show that the bugbear of wireless transmission—cross-currents of all sorts—will soon be defied. That accomplished, wireless telegraphy and telephony will conquer new fields and, possibly, belt this planet. Already, nearly one-half of a semi-diameter of the earth has been traversed by the pulses which first made themselves felt in the attic of Joseph Henry! Professor Pupin, by an ingenious use of choke-coils, has greatly lengthened the lines upon which ordinary telephony now proceeds. His devices maintain the tones of a speaker with all their recognizable peculiarities. A few days ago this distinguished inventor, who is a Serbian, by the way, addressed the National Academy of Science at its New York meeting, setting forth the promise of his latest work. In closing, he added a word of speculation thrown into the form of a question. "May it not be," he asked, "that in our eyes and ears are amplifiers which take the feeble waves of light or sound as they arrive, and exalt them into full audibility and visibility?"

If investigation should answer yes to this query, it would but add another fact to the series which proves that the frame of man includes prototypes of the camera, the harp, the levers of the mechanic, and the hollow cylinders of the engineer.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

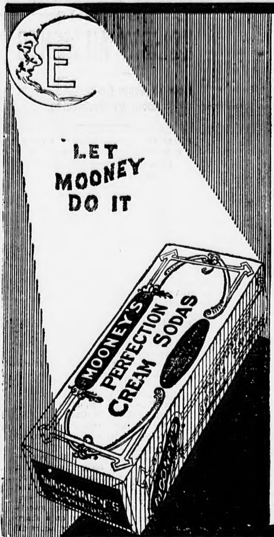
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

Vegetable Seed Situation

The following extract of an article from a newspaper of Gothenburg, Sweden, will be of interest to growers of vegetable seeds. The article refers to the board of directors of the Agricultural College of Alnarp, Sweden, asking for a government grant for the encouragement of vegetable seed growing.

"The board points out that the war has most clearly emphasized the importance, for the country, of home production of vegetable seed. Owing to the most important vegetable seed producing countries having prohibited the export of such seed, the prices of a great number of important vegetable seeds have risen enormously And, still worse, some seeds can hardly be obtained at any price. It is reported, from a well informed source, that vegetable seed growing in the countries engaged in the war has been largely neglected during the past summer and that for this reason further advances in prices can be expected. Reports from Germany state that the supply of seed of spinach, carrots, most kinds of cabbage, onions, cucumbers and peas is utterly small. Furthermore, Germany has prohibited the export of vegetable seeds to the end of the war. There is therefore every reason to fear that we have to face the possibility of a very serious shortage of certain vegetable seeds."—Seed Branch, Ottawa.

Kirk Deacon—When I look at the congregation seated in the pews I ask myself "Where's the puir?" When I look at the collection at the close of the service I ask, "Where are the rich?"



LESS TIME IN THE KITCHEN
MORE TIME IN THE FRONT ROOM

That's your reward if you let **MOONEY'S BISCUITS** take the place of the bread and biscuits you bake yourself.

You'll find **MOONEY'S** a delightful substitute for your own best efforts—the family will like them. Because

MOONEY'S PERFECTION SODA BISCUITS

come to you straight from the oven in the big Winnipeg factory.

They have that freshness and crispness only to be found in a newly made biscuit. No other biscuit can come to your table as fresh from the oven as **MOONEY'S.**

Get the big package or the sealed tin—
both of them damp proof, dust proof,
dirt proof—and

"LET MOONEY DO IT"

Canadian Ships For Other Countries

The war has had a notable effect on Canadian merchant marine in respect to the sale of Canadian vessels to other countries. Figures issued by the department of trade and commerce show that for the last fiscal year Canadian registered vessels having a tonnage of 17,044, and valued at $1,150,950, were sold to other countries. Both in tonnage and in value this is more than double the record of any year in the past decade. The reason is doubtless due to the high freight rates and the scarcity of bottoms. During the year the tonnage of new vessels built in Canada was 45,721.

Looking Old Too Soon

The Condition of Too Many Women and Too Many Girls

Too many women and too many girls look old long before they should. Their faces become pale and drawn; wrinkles appear and their eyes lack brightness. Can this be wondered at when they so frequent. have headaches, backaches and a general feeling of wretchedness and weakness? In most cases it is the blood that is to blame. From one cause or another the blood has become thin and watery and it is a fact that anaemia (bloodlessness) more than any other cause, gives women their prematurely aged appearance. It is important that the blood supply of girls and women be regularly replenished—important not only on the score of looks, but to restore robust health, which is of greater value. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood and restore the system shattered by overwork or worry. These pills give a glow of health to pale faces and make tired, weary women and girls feel bright and happy. With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at hand there is no need for any woman or any girl to look ill or feel ill. Mrs. J. McDonald, jr., Hay, Ont., says: "I honestly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life. Some years ago I had anaemia, and as I did not realize the seriousness of the trouble I soon became a complete wreck. I got so weak I could hardly walk. I neither ate nor slept well, and could not go upstairs without stopping to rest. At times I had an almost unbearable pain in my back and would have to remain in bed. I suffered almost constantly from a dull headache, and when sweeping if I would stoop to pick up anything I would get so dizzy that I would have to catch hold of something to keep from falling. At times my heart would beat so fast that I would have a smothering sensation. My eyes were sunken and my hands and limbs would be swollen in the mornings. I tried several kinds of medicine without benefit and my friends thought I would not recover. Then I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and before long could see and feel that they were helping me. I gladly continued the use of the pills until I was completely cured and I cannot say enough in their praise, and I strongly recommend them to all run-down girls and women."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicines or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont

An official French communication contains "two crushing documents"—letters found on the bodies of German soldiers—which furnish a confession of cynical brutality which is opposed to all the laws of humanity and of war, viz., that the Germans are making no more prisoners.

One letter dated September 24, reporting the capture of a French trench says: "We made no prisoners. One has got to finish off this vermin once and for all."

The second letter, written five days later, and announcing the assault of another French trench, says: "We took no prisoners; we bayonetted the lot. I showed no mercy. These filthy French must be stamped out. They must either sign peace or all be killed."

The New Monitors

Vessels With the Heaviest of Guns Practically Immune to Torpedo Attack

The despatches occasionally refer to monitors in use by the British navy. Not very much is known publicly about them. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett printed a description of them, but Engineering is not disposed to accept his "picturesque details" as "technically accurate." Probably they were not intended to be so. They are vessels of a new type and are practically immune from torpedo attack. They are described as adapted to "amphibious warfare," which we assume means that they can do effective work from the sea against land fortifications because they are of such light draft that they can get close in shore and therefore, while afloat, really serve the same purposes as if thy were a part of the land. The design and construction of these vessels have been the work of the admiralty staff of naval construction. Engineering says of them:

Without accepting as technically accurate the somewhat picturesque details published, it may be assumed that the admiralty designers have succeeded in producing vessels with the heaviest of guns which are practically immune to torepdo attack. Some mount twin 14 inch guns in a central turret, others have one 9.2 inch bow and one 6 inch stern guns, and others again, two 6 inch guns. The 14 inch guns are projectiles of ¾-ton weight and the range is 15 miles. Our 6 inch gun, it is also stated, "throws 100 lbs. of high explosive 12 miles without overreaching itself." The vessels are not of great speed—monitors for amphibious warfare need not be. The particulars given establish the efficiency of the design, and vest with gratifying interest the fact that only six months elapsed from the time the demand for this design was made until they fired their first shot. The advent of German submarines in the Aegean Seas, and the possible dangers to our modern ships of the line, with their long range guns, suggested the need for craft with corresponding gun power, but involving less risk of personal and material loss. It is a great credit to all concerned, notably to the workmen in the shipyards, that this need was so promptly met. Such acknowledgement is the more justified as the achievement is typical of much that has been done in connection with new construction since the outbreak of the war, and regarding which nothing can yet be written.—Victoria Colonist.

A Remedy For Earache.—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work for a doctor. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops upon a piece of lint or medicated cotton and placed in the ear will work wonders in relieving pain.

At the request of the French army authorities, a government meteorologist has drawn up a forecast of the weather for this coming winter, according to the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, in which he prophesies that the season will be the worst ever known.

The meteorologist visited the Alps and obtained the views of experienced mountaineers. The latter told him that the Alpine field mice, instead of burrowing some ten or twelve inches, as usual, in order to pass the winter comfortably, have gone down fully three feet.

Trees and plants point to the same conclusion, the ash and heather being particularly emphatic in their weather signals.

The army authorities already have acted on this advice in preparations for clothing the troops during the cold months

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists' 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

A Low Death Rate Results in Large Profits

War claims less than 3% of surplus

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office—Toronto

N.B.—Write for Memo Book and Circular.

Your Trip to Toronto

When you are preparing to visit the Queen City of Canada you do so knowing that there is much of importance to you connected with your visit. It is a matter of business or social importance, and you will get more real value out of your trip if you have no worry about your accommodation. The management of the Walker House, Toronto, anticipate your needs and are prepared to receive you and any others of the family that may accompany you. Being Westerners ourselves we appreciate highly the patronage of Westerners. Every home comfort, service that takes care of the most minute detail and meals at rates so reasonable that you will really be surprised. Give your baggage checks to the Walker House porters that meet all trains at the depot. Register at the Walker House, "The House of Plenty," "Toronto's Famous Hotel." **Rates**—$2.50 per day up, American Plan; $1.00 per day up, European Plan. Special attention to the comfort of ladies and children travelling unescorted.

THE WALKER HOUSE, TORONTO

Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors

ENLIST NOW With the army of satisfied Shippers who ship Grain to

PETER JANSEN COMPANY, LIMITED

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. HIGHEST PRICES—BEST GRADES

Make bills of lading read Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Fort William or Port Arthur, notify Peter Jansen Co., Ltd., Winnipeg

Developing Our Wood Pulp Industries

"The Canadian government through its department of forests, is receiving bids from pulp and paper interests for the use of a certain tract of forests. It is stipulated that every bidder must be prepared in event of receiving the grant to build a pulp and paper mill, to employ a stated number of men in the woods and in the mills, and to turn out a certain tonnage of paper each day, the receiver of the grant also promising to invest a certain amount of money in the plants. The Canadian government has adopted these means to bring within the confines of the Dominion paper and pulp plants, so that domestic labor can be given employment, using as the lure its enormous wealth of woodlands."

Naturally this move is unpopular with United States manufacturers—our quotation is from a U.S. trade paper—since there is, of course, no desire abroad to build up our industries at the expense of those of other lands.

I was cured of painful Goitre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
BAYARD McMULIN.
Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. W. A. JOHNSON.
Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
J. H. BAILEY.
Parkdale, Ont.

Embarrassing at Least

Polaire, the French actress, who boasts the tiniest waist in the world is now practising an odd wartime economy. She refuses to wear stockings while the war is on, and she is creating somewhat of a sensation in London.

Toronto has a preacher who refuses to wear a hat until his church is completed.

If this sort of thing continues, the scarcity of clothing is bound to be more or less embarrassing.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

Mary and Tommy had been to hear a missionary talk at Sunday school. "Did he tell you about the poor heathen?" father inquired at the dinner table.

"Yes, dad," answered Mary. "He said they were often hungry, and when they beat on their tum-tums it could be heard for miles."

RAW FURS

We Pay Highest Values

Write for Price List X and Shipping Tags

Pierce Fur Co., Ltd

King and Alexander, WINNIPEG, Canada

We Also Buy HIDES and SENECA ROOT

The Paris city council has decided to name streets after Miss Edith Cavell and Emile Despres, executed by the Germans in Belgium.

A Safe Pill For Sufferers.—There are pills that violently purge and fill the stomach and intestines with pain. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are mild and effective. They are purely vegetable, no mineral purgative entering into their composition and their effect is soothing and beneficial. Try them and be convinced. Thousands can attest their great curative qualities because thousands owe their health and strength to timely use of this most excellent medicine.

"Biggins is a remarkable fisherman."

"Yes. I honestly believe it's more wonderful for a man to think up the stories Biggins tells than it would be actually to catch the fish."

Note Your Increase In Weight

By making the blood rich and red Dr. Chase's Nerve Food forms new cells and tissues and nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor.

By noting your increase in weight while using it you can prove positively the benefit being derived from this great food cure.

50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

FEARFUL HORRORS OF ARMENIAN MURDERS ALMOST SURPASS BELIEF

GHASTLY SCENES ENACTED BY HEARTLESS TURKS

Viscount Bryce Makes Public the Details of Further Massacres of the Hapless Armenians, Which, he says, Surpass in Horror What Has Been Previously Published

Viscount Bryce has made public the details of further Armenian massacres which, in a letter accompanying them, he says "surpass in horror, if that were possible, what has been published already.

"I feel," his letter continues, "that such crimes ought to be exposed to the utmost, and that the charity of other nations will more than ever be drawn to the unhappy refugees when it is known what their friends and fellow countrymen have suffered."

Viscount Bryce says the details confirm and amplify the ghastly history of deportations by which Armenians in northern and eastern Anatolia were driven to a death of fiendish cruelty. The first part of the evidence, he says, was received by the committee of enquiry in the United States, and the second part comes from an Armenian gentleman at Tiflis, who received it from refugees where the events happened.

"The sufferers of the peasants and mountaineers in the region of Van, Mush and Sanum," Viscount Bryce says, "seem to have been more terrible than were those of the peaceful townfolk, described in part one of the report. Every successive piece of evidence increases the horror of the story and confirms the dreadful certainty of its truth."

After giving part of the evidence received from the United States, Viscount Bryce says that the following extracts were taken from his correspondent at Tiflis:

"Toward the end of May Djevdet Bey, the military governor, was expelled from Van. Djevet fled south wards and entered Sairt, with some 8,000 soldiers, whom he called 'butcher battalions.' He massacred most of the Christians of Sairt, the details of which nothing is known. On the best of authority, however, it is reported that he ordered his soldiers to burn in the public squares the Armenian bishop, Eglise Vartarved, and the Chaldean bishop, Addai Shor.

"On June 25 the Turks surrounded the town of Bitlis and cut its communication with neighoring Armenian villages. Then most of the able-bodied men were taken away from their women by domiciliary visits. During the following few days all the men under arrest were shot outside the town, and buried in deep trenches dug by the victims themselves. The young men and children were distributed among the rabble. The remainder, 'the useless lot,' were driven to the south, and are believed to have been drowned in the Tigris.

"It is in such a fashion that the Turks disposed of about 15,000 Armenians at Bitlis. At Mush, early in July, the authorities demanded arms from the Armenians, and a large sum in ransom of notables of the town. The head men of the village were subjected to revolting tortures. Their finger nails and then their toe nails were forcibly extracted; teeth were knocked out, and in some cases noses were whittled down, the victims thus being done to death under shocking lingering agony.

"The female relatives of the victims who came to their rescue were assaulted in public, before the very eyes of their mutilated men. The shrieks and death cries of the victims filled the air, yet they did not move the Turkish hearts.

"In the town of Mush itself the Armenians, under the leadership of Gotoyan and others, entrenched themselves in churches and stone-built houses, and fought for four days in self defense, but Turkish artillery, manned by German officers, made short work of all the Armenian positions, and every one of the Armenian leaders, as well as their men, were killed in the fighting.

"The ghastly scenes which followed may seem incredible, yet these reports have been confirmed beyond all doubt. The shortest means employed for disposing of the women and children in the various camps was by burning. Fire was set to the large wooden sheds in Alijan, Mograkom, and other Armenian villages, and the absolutely helpless women and children were roasted to death.

"Many women went mad and threw away their children. Some women knelt down and prayed, amid the flames which were burning their bodies. Other shrieked for help, which came from nowhere, and the executioners, who seemed unmoved by this unparalleled savagery, grasped infants by one leg and hurled them into the fire calling out to the burning mothers, 'Here are your lions.'

"Turkish prisoners, who apparently witnessed some of these scenes, were horrified and maddened at remembering the sight. The odor of burning flesh, they say, permeated the air for many days.

"In the hilly country of Sasun the surviving warriors found themselves surrounded at close quarters by 30,000 Turks and Kurds. Then followed one of those desperate heroic struggles for life which have always been the pride of the mountaineers. Men, women and children fought with knives, scythes, stones, and anything else they could handle. They rolled blocks of stone down the steep slopes, killing many of their enemies. In the frightful hand-to-hand combats, women were seen thrusting their knives into the throats of Turks.

"When every warrior had fallen, several of the younger women, who were is danger of falling into the hands of the Turks, threw themselves from the rocks, some of them with infants in their arms."

Why the Serbs Fight On

A Sample of Austrian Frightfulness Perpetrated in Serbia

The fortitude and unflinching endurance of the Serbs furnishes proof of the virility of the race and of the right of Serbia to rise again with Belgium and take its place in history as the home of one of the little peoples of heroic mould. The Serbs fight not merely because liberty is the breath of life to the mountaineer, but also because they have hideous wrongs to avenge. Mr. Perry Robinson, a war correspondent who recently returned from Serbia, has told of some of these horrors in an article in The Bellman of Minneapolis. Were his statements about the burning of people at the stake not corroborated by the testimony of neutral scientists they would be incredible.

Mr. Robinson tells of one incomparable act of deviltry, perpetrated at the border city of Shabatz by the Austrians. "There was a curious exception to the universal wrecking. I visited the place and saw it as it was on the day the Austrians left. It was the leading drug store of the town. The owner, who had fled from the city and returned again when the Austrians were driven out, expected that he would find his stock as completely gone as that of any other resident. It is true that all the fancy articles, the perfumes, soaps, and things for the toilet, had been carried off, and the floor was covered with litter from the rummaged drawers; but to his astonishment, in orderly rows as he had left them on the shelves all around the walls, still stood the large glass jars containing his drugs. He was amazed that the Austrians had resisted the temptation to smash so many bottles; but chance led him to examine the contents of the bottles, and he found that they had been carefully mixed, and poison had been introduced into each jar of innocent medicine. It strikes one as being as ingenious a piece of frightfulness as has been perpetrated in all the war—the 'spirit of murder working in the very means of life.'"

Is it to be wondered at that the Serbs fight on?—Toronto Globe.

Point of View is Everything

We have often insisted that, given certain conditions, the point of view is everything. Confirmation of this may be found in a recent letter to an English paper, in which the writer testifies against that peculiarily English institution, the pessimistic press and public, very much as Admiral John Hawkins testified against "the croakers," while he played bowls with Drake, with the Armada in sight. A certain young officer, says the modern Sir John, shook the dust of England off his feet on returning to the trenches, with these words: "England's all very well to live in in peace time, but in war time it's too beastly depressing. I'm going back to where it's livelier."—Christian Science Monitor.

German Gas Machine Gun

Its Use in War Was Decided Upon Some Years Ago

Among other valuable and curious things captured from the Germans during a recent retreat was the paraphernalia of an ambulance.

A complete post was taken, including doctors, nurses, and apparatus. The most interesting object of all is a machine for curing sufferers from gas poisoning.

It consists of a cylinder with two compartments, one containing oxygen, the other an alkaline substance now being analyzed. Full instructions for its use were found, and the French greatly admired the technical perfection both of this machine and of the great supply of surgical instruments. But the most significant detail was an inscription on the cylinder itself. It is there described as "Pattern D 1915, improved from Model C 1912, improved from Model A 1910."

This would seem to be proof that the use of chlorine gas in the meditated war was settled at least as early as 1910.

At the same place and time the French also captured an elaborate machine for distributing poisonous gas. It is worn as a knapsack over the back, and very much resembles some of the new patterns of fruit sprayer. From the cylinder flexible pipes come round under the arms of the wearer, enabling him to spray the gas in any direction he pleases. He himself wears a helmet very much of the pattern used by divers. Below the chin is a sack of oxygen, and the man breathes the air he manufactures.

These knapsack sprayers are apparently supplied only to engineers attached in various forces to different divisions.

Religion to Order

Ferdinand of Bulgaria has written to the Pope to say that at the end of the war his nation will become Roman Catholic. Such an assumption of arrogance on the part of a sovereign is without parrallel since mediaeval times. We had supposed the time had passed forever when any man would assume the right to dictate what shall be the religion of a nation. Ferdinand is in haste to bring about his own destruction The adherents of the Greek Church will resent his action with an intensity that cannot be measured.—Victoria Colonist.

British Wounded Well Cared For

Major Yardley Weaver, of the Canadian forces, writing to his father in Manchester, says:

"The wounded are extraordinarily well cared for. All the medical arrangements are splendid. If an officer or man receives a wound at all serious, he is sent to England at once.

"The army service corps and the supply are wonderful. We have hot meat in the trenches, besides tea, cheese and a nip of rum twice weekly."

Facts About Cyprus

The Important Island Great Britain Offered to Greece

"Cyprus is one of the most important islands in the Mediterranean," says a bulletin given out lately by the National Geographical Society, which describes England's reported offer to the Greeks for their aid in the world war. "There are just two islands in the broad inland sea larger than Cyprus, and these are Sicily and Sardinia. There are few islands in the world more rich in historical associations, and none, probably, more coveted by powerful neighbors.

"The island lies in the mouth of a pocket formed by Asia Minor and Syria mainland to the north and to the east. It has an area of 3,584 square miles. A great part of the island is taken up by two mountain ranges, one which fills much of the southern and central part, and the other of which stretches along the northern coast.

"The coast of Asia Minor lies forty-six miles to the north, and that of Syria between fifty and sixty miles to the east. Although nominally a possession of the Ottoman empire up until the outbreak of hostilities between the Turks and the allies, Cyprus has been administered by Great Britain since the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, and now forms an integral part of the British empire. English occupation has done much to improve the conditions of health on the island, as it has been a stimulus to commercial development.

"The mountains of the island are wild and beautiful, and upon their sides the forests are still growing that were famed and prized in early Egyptian times. They also contain the mines of copper, celebrated among the ancients, still richly productive, which gave the metal its name (copper being a derivative of Cyprus). The highest altitude is attained by Mount Troodes, with a summit 6,406 feet above sea level.

"A wide valley runs east and west through the central part of the island. This valley is about sixty miles long, with a breadth varying from ten to twenty miles. The mountain ranges on either side send their waters to the valley through intermittent torrents. Much of this lowland is uncultivated, though in the northern parts grain is grown. The soil of the whole valley is good, and there is no reason why the uncertain water supply might not be supplemented bringing all of the land under cultivation.

In the days when western civilization was in its swaddling clothes, Cyprus was widely known for its impassable forests, which not only clothed the sides and summits of its mountains with thick, dark masses of green, but which overgrew the whole floor of the valley between with such an interlacing sturdy tangle of trees and underbrush that it was difficult to clear the land for cultivation.

"The wonderful forests of the land, however, in the more than 1,000 years of exploitation that have passed over them, have been almost entirely cut away. Those forests built the ships of Egypt, of Greek Syrian rulers, of Asia Minor cities, and of Turks, and all that remains of their once much-heralded glory are the pine growths on the mountains.

It is, nevertheless, a valuable land, and much of its former splendor could be brought back to it by the proper administration and development. The British have well begun this work of rehabilitation.

"The population of the island is estimated at 240,000, Greeks and Turks. The chief towns are Nicosia, the capital, with 15,000 inhabitants, the largest city, and Limasol and Larnaca.

Most of the people gain their livelihoods by agriculture. The methods employed are almost as ancient as are the traditions of the island, and the inhabitants are sturdily opposed to innovation. The olive, mulberry, grains, grapes and other fruits, oil seeds, cotton and all sorts of vegetables are grown. Irrigation works have been undertaken for the reclamation of the soil, so fruitful of old, and many acres have been brought back under cultivation.

"Cyprus does an annual trade of about $1,500,000. It is handicapped in the development of its commerce owing to a want of natural harbors and to an eastern fatalism too thoroughly learned to permit of much initiative.

Since the British occupation some energy has been brought into the little land, but there still remains a great deal to be accomplished before a west-Europe commerce and business management can become indigenous. Great Britain administers Cyprus through a high commissioner with the powers of a colonial governor."

Britain's Prompt Action

Why the German Walkover Did Not Materialize

Viscount Haldane, the former war secretary, speaking at Hamstead, declared that the Germans would have reached Paris and perhaps Calais, had not the government taken prompt action upon the warnings which he himself and others had given of the German intentions.

The British government, he said, did everything possible to get aggressive ideas out of the heads of the other nations on the continent, but that did not prevent the government from taking precautionary measures. Great Britain was not taken unawares, but was able to mobilize the army and navy at the first moment of the outbreak of the war.

Lord Haldane expressed the belief that there is not a single government among the powers that has not been wholly surprised and taken aback by the magnitude and duration of the struggle which has since developed, and that nobody has been so much surprised as the German general staff, which "had expected a walkover in about three months."

33,000 British Prisoners of War

The number of British prisoners of war in Germany is now approximately 33,000. These figures were given in response to a question in the British House of Commons by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war.

Portable Houses For the French

Circular Sent to all Lumbermen, Mills and Factories in Ontario

To present to the French government a number of portable houses as a gift, in order to relieve French people who have been driven out of their homes and deprived of most of their property during the advance of the German armies towards Paris last year, is the suggestion of a committee formed and operating to help the people. In the portion which lies this side of the present line of the armies large districts thus ravaged are being reinhabited by their people, who are under conditions of great privation and distress.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of lands, forests and mines, for Ontario, has sent a circular on the subject to lumberman, mills and factories in the province. In the course of the communication he says:

"A gift from the great lumber provinces in the shape of a number of these houses labelled as a gift of Canada and denoting the province from which they come, would serve not only insofar as their number was concerned, to meet the wants of the people but would stand as a very excellent advertisement of what could be done in this direction and the cost at which it could be done.

"The factory people are, I believe, prepared to make a very large number of these and to send representatives to Belgium and France at the proper time to undertake business negotiations. Could not this government, the lumber mills and factories unite in making a presentation of a certain number of these houses in knockdown condition, the factory men putting the final processes on the lumber cut to dimensions, the lumber mills providing as their part the lumber necessary, and the government of the province, say, undertaking the cost of transport either to the port of shipment or to the port of destination."

It is pointed out these houses should be on hand for early spring of next year.

German Kultur

There Appears to be a Vast Difference Between Culture and the German Kultur

Kultur is a word that has become familiar since the beginning of the war in Europe. Germany defended the war by saying that it was necessary to extend its Kultur to all the world. At first it was assumed that Kultur was identical with culture, and many who admired German literature and scholarship were quite prepared to admit that the spread of German culture to all peoples might be a good thing. But it is only now beginning to be understood that Kultur does not mean culture, but the distinctive German spirit and methods of life. It means the death of democracy and the extension of governmental control to the minutest features of social life. It means the abolition of private choice and initiative, and the subjection of all personal aims to participation in a national purpose and the means of executing it. It means that order of things which has made Germany the best prepared military nation in the world and enabled the German government to include all the private resources of the nation in its military operations. German Kultur, as now explained, has no place for free will except the will to conform to the spirit and methods of the state.—Prof. W. H. Allison in New York Times.

A Hero's Death

Men Were Inspired by Their Captain's Gallantry

Among the many gallant deeds of this world war none stand out more prominently than the charge, led by Captain Langdale, against the Hohenzollern Redoubt. The men were ranged in the trench to his right and to his left all ready and waiting for the word to leap up the parapet and rush through a hundred yards of German machine gun fire and rifle fire. Capt. Langdale inspired every soldier in sight by quietly sitting on a camp stool smoking a pipe as though nothing of moment was about to occur. Once he relit the pipe and took a few puffs. Then, rising with a shout, he yelled, "Come on, Leicestershires!" as he leaped over the parapet, while all his men dashed after him. Within a rush of twenty yards they met the storm, which decimated but did not check them. When they were half way to the goal the German fire partly ceased, and they could be seen retreating to their further line. Still the central figure, well ahead, kept yelling his encouragement. Then came a mad rush for the captured trench. Many failed to reach it, and those that did found their gallant leader missing. He was among the dead some thirty yards behind.

"Minto" Sold to Russia

The Canadian ice breaking steamer Minto has been sold to the Russian government for use in keeping the port of Archangel open during the winter. She sailed recently with a Canadian crew for Archangel where she will be handed over to the Russian government. A year ago the Canadian ice breaker Earl Grey was sold to Russia and has been rendering splendid service.

New York's Population

A police census of the city, just completed, shows that the greater city has 5,253,888 inhabitants in its five boroughs. The state census last July gave the total population as 5,009,112 but some dis-satisfaction was felt with this count and at the instance of the health department the police were employed to compile a new census.

One More German Trick

Until the allies hold Germany in their grip there is but one way in which to deal with talk about peace—to regard it as what it is, one more German trick, and an old and favorite one with Bismarck. A trick to gain time. A trick to confuse feeble minds and encourage the sentimentalists. A trick, above all to veil a more vigorous prosecution of the war.—London Daily Mail.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TURKS FIGHTING IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN

WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON BAGDAD

Marching Through the Land of Adam and Noah to the Ancient City of Bagdad, There Could be no More Striking Episode in the Conflict Beyond Europe

We learned recently the surprising news that a mixed British and Indian force was within a hundred miles of Bagdad. Should our troops reach their goal, they will have performed one of the most dramatic exploits in the history of war. They will have marched over 400 miles from the Persian Gulf, throughout the lands of Adam and of Noah, to seize the place which even the Turks still call "the glorious city." Unless the allies take Jerusalem, there could be no more striking episode in the conflict beyond Europe.

The operations which have thus developed began modestly enough last November with a joint naval and military advance from the head of the Persian Gulf up the Shatt-al-Arab, the river formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates. After one important action the expedition reached Bussorah, sixty miles from the sea, and, perhaps the oldest seaport in Asia.

From the quays of Bussorah daring Arab navigators sailed many centuries ago and sacked Canton, in the days when Arabia held the secret of the sea.

It was the port whence Sindbad the Sailor, whose chronicles are plainly the exaggerated record of many genuine voyages, roved the eastern seas. Nelson himself has left on record that he visited Bussorah as a lad in the "Seahorse." Yet though the East Indian Company had warehouses there, never before has the port flown an European flag.

The British chased the Turks fifty miles farther up the river to Kurna. One column went up the River Karun into Persian territory to save the admiralty oil pipe line. Another has recently pushed its way for a hundred miles through the swamps and lagoons formed by the old channel of the Euphrates, and shattered a large Turkish force at Nasiriyeh. A third column has steadily advanced up the Tigris, and is now at Kut-el-Amara, only 100 miles from Bagdad by land though 200 miles by the winding course of the river. Long before it reached Kut the expedition was well past the worst obstacles—the shallows and rapids—on the Tigris. Though the river is at present at its lowest, there should be good water all the way to Bagdad, if we are relying on water transport, which is not clear.

The region in which our troops are now operating is of extraordinary interest, although the immense alluvial plain between the Tigris and the Euphrates contains not a single hill and hardly a tree. It is an endless flat, yellow expanse of the silt of countless ages, the richest soil in the world, the granary of early civilizations, where wheat grew wild when man first found himself. Somewhere in this area lies the traditional site of the Garden of Eden. The Arabs place it at Kurna, where our troops have been encamped since January; but Sir William Willcocks pins his faith to Hit, a place far above Babylon, on the River Euphrates.

There are very few corners of the world where the British army has not marched and fought before, but this is one of them. For a parallel to the European invasion of Chaldea we have to go back to the days of Alexander the Great. The British force is traversing land over much, if we are to accept the inviting theories of Sir William Willcocks, the ark of Noah must have floated. It has passed by the sites of cities where dwelt the Sumerians, that wonderful race whose very existence was unsuspected by scholars until recent years. It is today within a two hours' run "by armored motorcar" of the enormous series of mounds which are all that is left of the mighty city of Babylon. It should soon be tramping through the desolate ruins of Seleucia, where once the Greeks ruled over a million souls. Its footsteps will ring within the gigantic vaulted hall of Ctesiphon, the last relic of the winter palace of the Parthian kings.

And then at last, if all goes well the expedition will sight the gilded dome and minarets of the mosque of Kasimin, and all the flat roofed houses of Bagdad, standing amid groves of date-palms and orange trees. From the first chapter of the Book of Genesis it will pass at a stride to the very heart of the "Arabian Nights," and sweep through the shady bazaars where Haroun al-Raschid loved to roam.

The fall of Bagdad owuld resound more loudly throughout the east than all the battles fought between Warsaw and Ostend. Bagdad was once, in the eyes of all Asia, the most splendid city in the world. It was the home of the Caliphate, the centre of Islam, the abode of Moslem literature and art and science, a capital which is said to have had a population of two millions. Tradition survives decay in Asia far more than in Europe, and though the Bagdad of today has shrunk to a place sheltering about 120,000 people, it still has a fame and a prestige surpassing Delhi or Peking. It is incomparably older than any city in India or China, it is mentioned in the records of Assurbanipal and Tiglath-Pileser, and on one of its quays may still be traced an inscription of Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon.

Let it never be forgotten that we British were in the Persian Gulf, and thus on the border of these ancient lands, before the Turks. Though the Turks extended their rule long ago to the borders of Mesopotamia, they are comparatively newcomers in Chaldea. They took Bagdad less han three hundred years ago. They have never really conquered the Lower Tigris and Euphrates. Below Bagdad they have been taxgathers and sentinels and nothing more. There have never been many Turks in either Bagdad or Bussorah, save soldiers and a few officials. To all the people of these regions they are oppressive and rapacious aliens, and it will not be surprising if the Bagdad populace hails the British as deliverers from the Turkish yoke.

The loss of Bagdad would inflict an irreparable blow upon Turkish prestige, but the greatest result would be that it would strike at the very heart of the German dreams of ultimate dominion in Eastern Europe and Western Asia, which largely contributed to bringing about the present war. The Bagdad railway was one of the central features of German world policy. The dreams are shattered, Great Britain is nearing Bagdad, and at Bussorah she holds the gate by which Germany had expected to emerge upon the shores of the Persian Gulf, if it is not too soon to speculate upon the future consequences of this memorable conquest. With a revival of irrigation Chaldea ought to become again one of the granaries of the world, while Bussorah should be made an Eastern Hamburg. These questions belong to the still distant period of peace.

The advance on Bagdad is a daring feat of arms, but it must not be forgotten that the Turks may send reinforcements down the Tigris. The army of India, which has heavy normal responsibilities, is endeavoring to do a great many things at once.—Lovat Fraser, in the London Daily Mail.

Providing for the Maimed Soldiers

Canadians to be Placed in Institutions to Receive the Best Treatment

Soldiers returning from the front, according to the plans of the hospitals commission, will not be sent home, but will be placed in the convalescent institutions provided for the purpose.

Since the influx of disabled men began, it has been found that their tendency is against going into homes. They wish to go to their own people. The homecoming celebrations do not always stimulate their recovery.

In view of the fact that the government will have to pay these men a pension in permanency, the commission proposes to exercise its authority and in all serious cases place them in institutions where they may be properly and scientifically cared for and their condition ameliorated. This, it is felt, is particularly desirable because of the fact that the pension is to be based upon the nature and extent of the permanent injury.

By way of overcoming another complaint it has been decided that the pay of an invalided man shall not cease when he reaches Canada, but shall be continued until such time as his pension begins.

Reduced Consumption of Spirits

That the per capita consumption of spirits has fallen to a lower level than in any period during the last five years is shown by the annual report of the department of inland revenue. It indicates that Canadians per head consumed .872 gallons as compared with 1.61 the year previous. Of beer, 6.071 gallons per capita were consumed, as compared with 7.200 in 1914, and of wines .095 as compared with .124 gallons. Of tobacco, 3.427 pounds was consumed per head, or less than in 1914, when the average was 3.711 pounds.

Cutting Off Military Luxuries

Generals and other high officers of the French army must get along with fewer automobiles and horses hereafter by order of Gen. Gallieni, minister of war.

Germany Looses Nearly Four Million Men

Official Lists up to Nov. 22 Issued by Germany Show This Fact

Special cables to the New York World from London, say:

"Three million seven hundred thousand is the total number of casualties in the German army during the war up to and including November 22 last. That the killed, wounded and missing amount to this vast number is shown by the official lists of German casualties including No. 800, which has just been received in the London office of the New York World.

"Embraced in these lists are 10,306 pages. The newest list maintains a daily average of 9,000.

"The localities where the losses are suffered are not mentioned in the lists. Entire companies of German infantry continue to be wiped out wholesale, the lists prove. List No. 798, dated November 20, announces that Major-General Friese, of Madgeburg, has been seriously wounded and captured, and that Major-General Von Semmern, of Blakenburg, has been wounded slightly.

"Heavy losses of non-commissioned officers remain the feature of almost every casualty roll. Casualties among battalion of middle aged men, consisting of Landwehr and Landsturm troops, are conspicuous in all the lists of Prussian, Bavarian, Wurttemburg and Saxon contingents."

Hun Shipping Has Suffered Heavily

Of the 5,459,296 tons of which the German merchant marine consisted, at the beginning of the war, 230,000 tons have been captured by the British navy and 38,000 tons of other allies, while 117,000 tons have been sunk and 397,000 tons interned in ports of the British empire. The remainder, except the few ships at large in the Baltic, are interned in German and neutral harbors. These figures were given out by Sir Owen Philips while presiding at a meeting in London of a British shipbuilding company.

Claresholm Branch of Canadian Patriotic Fund

The subscription list for the Claresholm School District is well under way, and a list is now started in our column. No returns have as yet come in from the other School Districts in Claresholm Constituency but these will be published as they come in.

	Paid	Promised to Sept. 1 1916
Ladies Patriotic Aid Tea and Dance 23rd Oct...	43.45	
Ladies Patriotic Aid Sale of Cake	14.05	
Ladies Patriotic Aid Tea 11th Nov........	14.75	
C. B. Gray............	10.00	
Ernest Jones	10.00	
John Dahl............	1.00	
George Tollington.....	5.00	
L A. Parry	2.00	22.00
W. E. Atkinson.......	500.	10.00
L. D. Clark..........	5.00	5.00
Grant Clark	5 00	
Sid Todd.............	5.00	
Mrs. James Clark.....	25.00	
D H. Ramage................		30.00
Mrs. Carlberg	10.00	
A. C Rioux...........	2.00	10.00
James McKinney...........		25.00
R. Brown		25.00
J. G. Rees...........	5.00	
J. O. White..........	10.00	
Frank Murray	25.00	25.00
G. M. Godley.........	15.00	45.00
A. Hutton............	2.00	
W. Moffatt................		60.00
Frank Wall...........	25.00	
J. H. Pierce.........	12.00	
John Fraser..........	2.00	22.00
Dr. Steeves..........	5.00	10.00
R. S. Brereton.......	5.00	
G. W. Clark..........	2.00	10.00
R. G. Barbar.........	3.00	9.00
J. B. Bosse..........	5.00	
J. R. Watt...........	15.00	45.00
Dr. Riggs............	10.00	
J. A. Mitchell.......	15.00	
Harry Yamashita......	1.00	
F. Watkins...........	2.00	
J. Giroux............	15 00	
F. R. McCormick	5.00	
C. Rompain	5.00	
A. Cornthwaite	5.00	
M. Fisher............	20.00	
O. L. Reinicke.......	5.00	
J. M. Soby...........	15.00	
W. J. McKenzie......	5.00	
R. L. Redfern........	5.00	
A. E. Strange........	5.00	
A. Wannamaker........	5.00	
Lee Altic............	.25	
James Walker	5.00	
H. E. Lewis..........	.50	
D. Munro	5.00	
Miss J. Noble........	5.00	
K. Jorgenson.........	5.00	
J. F. Reynolds.......	10.00	
J. F. Hagerman	10.00	
J. W. Hallett........	5.00	20.00
E. Hommer	1.00	
M. Walli.............	6.00	10.00
R. Shaw..............	2.00	22.00
G. W. Ringrose.......	6.00	18.00
H. N. Dow	6.00	18.00
R. A. Fisher.........	1.00	11.00
Angus McKay.........	5.00	5.00
C. E. Tillotson.......	25.00	
Cairo Lodge Freemasons No. 22	50.00	
W. Lindenfield	5.00	More Later
L. T. Torgerson.......	10.00	
E. O. Chambers.......	2.00	
Mr. Doyle............	1.00	6.00
Mrs. Doyle...........	1.00	6.00
Miss Ruth Doyle......	1.00	6·00
J. A. Ellis..........	4.00	
J. Humeston..........	5.00	
H O. Halsan..........	20 00	
Miss L. Heyland.............		3.00
J. T. Kingsley..............		10.00
H. Sansburn..........	5.00	
Carl Mogenson........	2.00	
Rev. W. McNichol....	10.00	
Miss A. R. McRae.....	3.00	7.50
Norman McKenzie.....	10.00	
Miss E. M. Porter.....	2.00	5.00
Wm. Ross.............	5.00	
Hop Sing.............	3.00	
Martin Thompson.....	3.00	
D. R. Williams.......	5.00	
Mr Durning................		2.00
H. Binyon.................		5.00
Mr. Richardson............		6.00
W. D. Foxcroft		8.00
B. Andrews................		8.00
Allan Sharples............		18.00
A. E. McAllister......	4.00	
L. M. Hanson	3.00	
Ole Thompson........	3.00	
W. F. Pringle........	1.00	
J. W. Morrow........	2.50	
Hong Chong..........	5.00	
W. T. Conlin.........	1.00	
C. J. Braren.........	10.00	
John McNichol.......	5.00	
E. D. Caldwell..............		10.00
L. G. Shortreed.............		20.00
A. Boniface.....	2.00	More Later
Henry Zollinger.......	2 00	
W. G. Mofiatt.........	10.00	
A Friend.............	50.00	
Ed. Strangways.......	10.00	
W. C. Bloxhan........	1.00	
Mrs. and Russell Haig	10.00	
S. Wyatt.............	5.00	
N. G. Holmes.........	25.00	
E. F. Tovell..............2.00		
Total	$802 50	$577.50

In the above list appear several names which may be claimed by outlying School Districts. These will be credited to their proper School District when returns come in from such School District.

Prairie View School District

Dance on December 29	$ 4.55

Claresholm View School District

Xmas Entertainment	$ 8.00
T. C. Larsen........	10.00
Total........	$18.00

D. H. Masson left Tuesday morning for San Antonio, Texas to join the Stinson School of Flying.

WOLVES

Get "More Money" for your Wolves
Muskrat, Foxes, Lynx, Beaver, Marten, White Weasel, Fisher and other Fur bearers collected in your section
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CLARESHOLM'S HONOR ROLL

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlisted from Claresholm and district to fight for their King and Country. We trust that friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

First Contingent

- Bryan, Sam O.
- Cummins, Geo. W.
- Franklin, L. K. accidently killed
- Gray, Ed. T.
- Munro, Wm. D.
- Pritchard Wm.
- Price, Hilden.

Thirty-First Battalion

- Boyce, S. L.
- Callaghan, L. E. (Pat) killed in action.
- Connon, F. L. (Scotty) wounded in action.
- Davis, Thos. P.
- Duggan, Daniel
- Falle, Theo. de C.
- Forbes, Robt. J.
- Gates, H. B.
- Groves, Arthur J. killed in action.
- Hawker, Harry
- Larkin, Robt. M. wounded in in action.
- Linton, David
- Proven, Jas. S. Lance Corporal
- Russell Harry
- Turner, J. H.
- Westmore, Chas. Captain

Thirteenth O. M. R.

- Lyndon, W. A. Major
- James, C. W. Major
- Mackinnon, D. A. Captain
- Bell, R. F. Lieutenant
- Murray, Thos. Lieutenant
- Moorhead, W. J., R. S. M.
- Adams, G. A., Q. M. S
- Ayer, H. M. Sergeant
- Elliott E. W. Sergeant
- Kermack, W. A. Sergeant
- Crowe, C. H. Sergeant
- Cunningham, J. C. Corporal
- Bell, G. A. Lance Corporal
- MacDonald J. H. Lance Corporal
- Bateman, H. W. formerly of R. N. W. M. P.
- Baker, G.
- Brading, J. H.
- Bell, J. F.
- Buckingham, E. now with the Fiftieth Battalion
- Claber, H.
- Cotter, J.
- Cobleigh R. E.
- Dean, M. R.
- Dewar, W. B.
- Duggan, J.
- Ford, G. H.
- Graham, F. C.
- Jeans, G.
- Johnson, J.
- Kelley, O. C.
- Lewis, Roderick
- Love, W. T.
- Malone, Geo.
- Milner, J.
- Maxwell, H. C.
- Maxwell, H. E. sent to England June 6, 1915.
- Mathews, N. H.
- McPhail, J. A. formerly of Canadian Bank of Commerce
- Nelson, Julien sent to England June 6, 1915.
- Prentice, Fred sent to England June 6, 1915.
- Seymour, F. N.
- Salmons, F. O.
- Smith, Dave
- White, John
- Wilson, D. sent to England June 6, 1915.

Fifty-Sixth Battalion

- Black, Geo.

Eighty-Second Battalion

- Jackson Thomas

Eighty-Ninth Battalion

- Eade Ernie Sergeant
- Marsh, Maurice E. Corporal
- Eade, Chas.

Reservists and other Units

- Able, P. M. Lieut. 14th A. S. C
- Boddy, G.
- Bell, Geo.
- Booth, Geo.
- Beausoleil, Rev. Fr.
- Cummings, Jas.
- Clark, Dave
- Complin, Monty
- Cross, Jerry
- De Salles, de Rousy formerly of R. N. W. M. P.
- Griffiths, Jas.
- Going, Phillip
- Hardwick, C. D. Despatch Rider
- Kingscote, R. P. Royal Navy
- McNally, Geo. killed in action
- Harry Knight, 14th A. S. C.
- McKenzie, Colin
- Poer, H. B. formerly of R. N. W. M. P.
- Ray, Thos.
- Sparks, Bernard B.
- Storrier, Jas.
- Studd, E. G. Lieut. R. F. A.
- Stephens, J. D. wounded in action
- Turnball, Mark

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